





# TRIENNIAL REPORT

ON THE

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DANAWARA STATE

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FOR THE PERIOD

BEGINNING FROM

1ST. OCTOBER 1932 TO 30TH. SEPTEMBER 1935,

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BANSWARA STATE.

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1936.

BANSWARA STATE.

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DARBAR OFFICE,  
BANSWARA.

*Dated the 1st. March 1936.*

To

HIS HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI

MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB

SHRI SIR PIRTHI SINGHJI BAHADUR, K. C. I. E.,

Banswara State.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Triennial Report on the Administration  
of the Banswara State for the period beginning from 1932-33 to 1934-35.

*I have the honour to be,  
Your Highness' most obedient servant,  
JITENDRA S. MEHTA,  
Diwan, Banswara State.*



# Triennial Report on the Administration of Banswara State from 1st October 1932 to 30th September 1935.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. **Topographical Account of the State.**—The Banswara State lies in the extreme South of Rajputana between 23°3' and 23°55' North Latitude and 73°58' and 74°47' East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Dungarpur, Mewar and Partabgarh States; on the East by a portion of Sailana, Rutlam & Partabgarh States; on the South by the Jhalod Sub-Division of the Panch Mahals, Jhabua State and a portion of Indore State; and on the West by Dungarpur and Sant State. Its greatest length from North to South is about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles.

2. **Area and Population.**—The area of the State is 1,946 square miles including Patta Kushalgarh. The population of the State is 2,60,670 including that of Patta Kushalgarh.

3. **Physical aspect of the State.**—The central and western portions of the State are comparatively open and well-cultivated, there is little or no forest, but the landscape is relieved from dullness by numerous Mahuwa, Babul and Palm trees. The South-West part is better wooded, but much broken up by hillocks and rivers; while the rest of the territory, particularly in the South and East is a mass of rugged hills, rocks and scrub jungles and wooded land. The open country in the centre is about 700 feet above the sea and the ground slopes gradually towards the Mahi river on the West; the Eastern half of the State, on the other hand, is traversed by ranges of hills, running generally north and south and having an average height of 1,300 or 1,400 feet, though there are two or three peaks of 1,700 and above. Banswara has been often described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana. It looks its best just after the rains.

The State possesses the advantage of having within its boundaries a number of rivers and streams. The principal rivers, the Mahi and the Anas, have never been known to dry up at any time of the year; but their beds are rocky and their banks high and steep. The minor streams, such as the Eran or Airav, the Chap and the Haran, are, however, useful for irrigation.

A great portion of the soil is fertile. The average rainfall ranges from 25 to 40 inches. About two-thirds of the population of the State are Bhils who have been converted from a marauding tribe to a peaceable and industrious race and are rapidly becoming more and more proficient in the cultivation of their lands.

4. **Archaeology.**—It is believed that the State abounds in objects of archaeological interest, but they have not yet been professionally explored and examined. Those known at present are the remains of about a dozen Hindu and Jain temples, belonging to the eleventh and twelfth centuries at Arthuna in the Western portion of the State, and a fine temple at Kalinjera in the South. The

latter has been described by Heber as built on a very complicated and extensive plan. The temple possesses three inscribed slabs, which, however, have not yet been deciphered. In Patta Kushalgarh of Banswara Ilaka, the ruins of Jain temples exist at Andeshwar and Wagol and of a shrine dedicated to Mangleshwar (Vishnu) at Magards, but they have also not been examined.

**5. Communications.**—No Railway traverses the State. The nearest Railway Stations are Namli on Rajputana-Malwa Railway (46 miles from Banswara) and Ratlam and Dohad on B. B. & C. I. Railway (about 53 miles and 65 miles from Banswara) The construction of the Banswara-Jhalod road continued throughout the triennium. The total length of the portion metalled was 29 miles. In view of this importance of this road, bulk of the traffic is diverting from Ratlam to Dohad side. There is a Dak Bungalow at the Capital.

The important places within the State are linked with the Capital by fair weather roads, which are generally kept in good condition, suitable for motor traffic. Motor service, which generally remains closed during rainy season, is available between:—

- ( 1 ) Banswara and Dohad.
- ( 2 ) Banswara and Udaigarh.
- ( 3 ) Banswara and Kushalkote.
- ( 4 ) Kushalkote and Dohad.

During the triennium, 20 licenses were granted for plying motors within the State territories on the above routes and the total receipts on account of motor license fee, amounted to Rs. 8,623/-

**6. Post and Telegraph.**—There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office at the Capital. Garhi, Partapur and Talwara are served by Departmental Offices. No deficiency was paid to the Government Postal Department during the triennium.

**7. Fairs.**—The principal fair of the State, which has been now termed "Rajyabhishek Mahotsav Mela" is held in winter at the Capital. It is attended by all the Jagirdars of the State.

**8, The Ruling Family.**—The Ruling Family is descended from the eldest branch of the Shishodia Rajputs now ruling in Mewar. The whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur, was formerly known as Bagar. On the death of Maharawal Udai Singhji, the last King of Bagar, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, who became the first Chiefs of the two States, Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Maharawal Jagmal Singhji founded Banswara in 1527 A.D.

Of the subsequent Rulers may be mentioned Maharawal Kushal Singhji and Maharawal Prithvi Singhji. The former was in the field for twelve years fighting the Bhils and founded Kushalgarh in the South and Kushalpura in the North east. The latter invaded and conquered the neighbouring State of Sant, but restored it all to its Ruler, with the exception of the district of Chilkari or Shergarh in the South-West of Banswara.

A Treaty of friendship, alliance and unity of interests was concluded between the British Government and the State in 1818 A.D.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur K. C. I. E., was born on July 15th, 1888, and was invested with full ruling powers in March 1914, on the death of his father, His late Highness Maharawalji Sahib Shri Shambhu Singhji Bahadur. His Highness is twenty-first in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji.

His Highness has two sons and six brothers. The eldest son, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra Veer Singhji was born on November 26th, 1909. The second son, Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpat Singhji, was born on May 15th, 1921, and is receiving education at the Capital under the tutelage of Mr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., LL.B. He is making satisfactory progress.

The Ruling House is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Dungarpur and Partabgarh, and by marriage to those of Bundi, Sirohi, Danta, Malia, Idar, Jodhpur, Charkhari, Kadana and Bissau-Surajgarh.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress, which has been abundantly manifested by the general well-being of the people.

His Highness is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns and was made K.C.I.E. in January 1933.

**9. Principal events.**—During the triennium the notable and important events were as under:—

#### **Birth of Shri Bhanejlalji.**

Shrimati Baijilal Komal Kunwarji Saheba, who was married to Kunwar Sahib Shri Raghubeer Singhji of Bissau-Surajgarh last year, gave birth to a son on the 1st December 1932. There were great rejoicings in the State.

#### **Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.**

The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, which fell on the 3rd June 1933, 4th June 1934, and 3rd June 1935, during the triennium, was celebrated with great eclat and rejoicings as usual. At each occasion the day was observed as a public holiday. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired at day break, prayers were offered and a message of congratulations was cabled to His Majesty, who, in turn, graciously acknowledged it with thanks. The prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed. A Darbar, presided over by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, was held at the Palace, where a speech expressing the loyalty and devotion of the State to the Crown and wishing many happy returns of the day to His Majesty was read by the Diwan. Fifteen prisoners were released during the triennium on the auspicious occasion, 5 being the number in each year.

#### **Birthday of his Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur.**

The Birthday of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur was celebrated during the triennium on the 30th June 1933, 19th July 1934, and



8th July 1935, with felicitations. The day was observed as a public holiday, at day break a salute of 15 guns was fired, sweets were distributed to the children in the town, and prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed at each auspicious occasion. The usual Darbars were held at the palace, and the following announcements were made on the respective dates in honour of the occasion during the triennium:--

- (1) 1932-33. Release of ten prisoners, pardon to 14 dismissed persons and grant of the Jagir of Kalinjera to Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpat Singhji.
- (2) 1933-34. Release of fifteen prisoners, pardon to 15 dismissed persons, and grant of two scholarships for Rajput students.
- (3) 1934-35. Release of ten prisoners, pardon to 23 dismissed persons, and remission of one anna temporary cut in pay of State servants.

#### **Conferment of K. C. I. E. on His Highness.**

On the 1st January 1933, His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to confer a K. C. I. E. on His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, which welcome news was received amidst great rejoicings and a salute of 15 guns was fired. The Investiture of His Highness with the insignia of K. C. I. E. was formally performed by Lt. Colonel W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E., I. A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, at Banswara on the 29th November 1934, at 11 A. M. which will remain a red-letter day in the annals of the Banswara State. Banswara was in fete on that memorable day, and the whole town was astir from early morning. 29th and 30th November were announced as public holidays. A full Darbar attended by the Jagirdars, Officers and leading personages was held in a Shamiana erected for the purpose, on the lawn in front of the Kushalbagh Bungalow, and the official Investiture Ceremony was performed with becoming pomp and dignity. A salute of 15 guns was then fired in honour of His Highness, who, in a short speech, expressed his gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and paid homage to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness and the Political Agent then resumed their seats and thereafter all who had remained standing took seats. Then followed the presentation of Itra and Pan by His Highness to Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Garstin. After a short interval His Highness conducted the Political Agent to the edge of the carpet, and the Diwan and the six Tazimi Sardars, who had waited on them on their arrival at the entrance to the Darbar Shamiana then conducted the Political Agent in procession to his car. The Prithvi Rifles drawn up at the outer-gateway of the Darbar Shamiana presented arms to the honoured guests on their arrival and departure. Thereafter Nazars were presented to His Highness by the Jagirdars etc, and the Darbar concluded amidst great rejoicings after His Highness was photographed. In the evening at 4 P.M. Daylight Fireworks were displayed.

On the 30th November sports were held between 4 P. M. on the Kushalbagh Maidan, where prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. Garstin to winners of various events. Then followed a performance of ventriloquism which was highly appreciated.

**Jagmal Day.**

During the triennium Jagmal Day was celebrated on the 29th March 1933, 18th March 1934 and 5th April 1935, respectively, in commemoration of the glorious deeds of Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, the Founder of Banswara. The day was observed as a public holiday, and a Darbar, under the auspices of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, was held at the palace, where speeches were delivered and Nazars presented to His Highness by the Jagirdars. A portrait of Maharawal Jagmal Singhji was kept beautifully garlanded on a conspicuous place in the Darbar for the " Darshan " of the people.

**Rajyabhishek Day.**

During the triennium the Rajyabhishek Day of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, which fell on the 7th January 1933, the 27th December 1934 and the 15th January 1935, was celebrated with great rejoicings. Nazars were presented to His Highness by the Jagirdars and the State Officials in a Darbar held at the palace in honour of the auspicious occasion, which commenced with the salute of 15 guns. Sports and Prize Distribution Ceremony of King George V School were held on the Ratitalai Play Ground, which were witnessed by the distinguished guests, His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur of Sailana State and the Raoji Sahib of Bedla in Mewar, the Jagirdars, who had been staying at the Capital in service in connection with the Rajyabhishek Mahotsav Fair, the State Officials and the public in general.

**Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations.**

The celebration of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress' Silver Jubilee of 25 years' benign reign (1910-35) over the British Empire was looked forward with lively interest by the people of the State. The proposal of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to celebrate the Jubilee in a manner befitting the auspicious Royal occasion and to commemorate the same with a Fund for the relief of distress and suffering in India, met with the whole-hearted support of the Darbar, and for that purpose two Committees were appointed with the same personnel as below:-

**( 1 ) Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations:-**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta,<br>B.A., LL., B., Advocate, Diwan. | } President. |
| 2. Mr. Nandlal Banerji,<br>Home Minister.                    |              |
| 3. Maharaj Lal Singhji, Jagirdar of Pipalda.                 | } Members.   |
| 4. Maharaj Kishore Singhji,<br>Jagirdar of Daulatpura.       |              |
| 5. Thakur Sardar Singhji, Jagirdar of Ganora.                |              |
| 6. Mr. Maganlal Nanavaty, B. Com.<br>State Accountant.       | } Secretary. |

**( 2 ) Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund Personnel same as above.**

An elaborate programme of celebrations was drawn up, and the week from 6th to 12th May 1935 was one of great public rejoicings and festivities, in

which all sections of the public of the Banswara State from far and near and from the highest to the lowest, irrespective of caste and creed, took part. The celebrations began on the 6th May 1935 with the firing of an Imperial Salute of 31 guns at day-break. A public Darbar, with all the splendour and pomp befitting the auspicious occasion, was held at the Shrigarh Palace at 7'30 a.m. and was attended by the Jagirdars and officials of the State, and gentry of the Capital. The Darbar opened with the playing of the National Anthem by the State Band. After the Darbar was declared open, the Diwan, Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B. A., LL.B., Advocate, read out a short speech, expressing, on behalf of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur and the subjects of the State, their heart-felt joy and greetings to Their Imperial Majesties on the completion of Their Majesties' 25 years of benign reign, and also the unflinching loyalty and devotion of the House of Banswara to the Person and Throne of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. The Diwan then narrated some of the principal events of Their Majesties' reign, reciting the principal events of the memorable 25 years of His Majesties' reign and the main features showing the progress and prosperity of our country during the period, and then closed his speech with a prayer for the long life, health and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties.

Another important function at the Darbar, which did not fail to inspire great love, respect and loyalty for Their Majesties was the receipt of a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy addressed to His Highness Rayan Rai Maharawalji Sahib Shri Sir Pirthi Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K. C. I. E. of Banswara, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of Their Imperial Majesties. It was received by His Highness with great honour and dignity which it fully deserved. The Kharita was opened by His Highness, and according to His Highness' wishes, the Kharita was then read out in the Darbar by the Diwan amidst great appreciation and pleasure of all those who had the honour of attending the Darbar and listening to the Kharita. After reasserting the cordial relations that always continued to prevail between the State and the benign British Government, by the said Kharita, the British Government, among other things, assured His Highness of His Majesty's desire to extend, on all occasions, his warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support his authority, enhance personal considerations and <sup>maintain</sup> unbroken the cordial relations, which have, at all times, subsisted between the British Government and this State.

His Highness, by Kharita, dated the 9th May 1935, in reply, conveyed his warm sentiments of loyalty and goodwill towards the benign British Government and noted, with much gratification, the kind assurances given by His Excellency the Viceroy in the said Kharita.

Then followed the presentation of the Silver Jubilee Medals received from the Government of India. The ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur personally with great decorum. The names of the 14 recipients of the medals, besides His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, were read out by the Diwan, and each one of them, who was then present, turn by turn, proceeded upto the Dais and got his medal pinned on by His Highness. The names of the recipients were as under:-

1. Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra Veer Singhji,  
the Heir-Apparent.
2. Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpal Singhji.
3. Maharaj Sahib Gulab Singhji of Chanduji-ka-Garha.
4. " " Lal Singhji of Pipalda.
5. " " Madan Singhji of Sarwan.
6. " " Chhatra Singhji of Ghorī-Tejpur.
7. " " Kishore Singhji of Daulatpura.
8. " " Shankar Singhji.
9. Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B. A., LL. B., Advocate, Diwan.
10. Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, Home Minister.
11. Thakur Pratap Singhji of Molan.
12. Mr. Faujmal Kothari, Private Secretary to His Highness.
13. Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerji, Physician to " "
14. Seth Vakhechand Champalal.

Itra and Pan were then distributed in the Darbar which came to a close shortly after. His Highness then reviewed the State Forces, and the ceremony came to a close with great éclat and enthusiasm. All those, who were present at the Darbar, were deeply impressed by the pomp and grandeur provided in honour of the auspicious occasion.

Prayers were offered by people of all classes and creeds in the State in their respective places of worship for the long life, health and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties. The other programme of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations on the 6th May 1935 was the distribution of grain to the poor at 9 a.m. at the Bhojapalia Gate of the Palaces, distribution of sweets to all the School children in the town and the districts and the inmates of the Anath Ashram. The prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed. In the evening the Palaces and the State Public Buildings were profusely illuminated, and the public in the town arranged similar illuminations. Besides the 6th, 11th of May 1935 was also observed as public holiday in honour of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

An attractive programme of various events and athletics in connection with the Silver Jubilee Fund was drawn by the Committee, which opened on the 6th May 1935, with the holding of Lucky Bags and the opening of the Fancy Fair. The principal items of the programme, besides the Lucky Bags, which continued from the 6th May 1935 to the 12th May 1935, were Military Sports, Horse Races, Benefit Cinema Shows, Musical Entertainments, Magic Shows and Archery Tricks etc. The public greatly appreciated the amusements provided, and people from the districts flocked into the town in response to the public notices issued from time to time. The Committee issued an Appeal for subscriptions, and His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur contributed Rs.5,000/- to the Silver Jubilee Fund, which was a grand success. The total collections on closing the accounts on the 30th August 1935, amounted to Rs. 9,423/11/2, out of which, after deducting Rs. 19/14/6 for remittance charges, Rs. 9403/12/8 were remitted to the Honorary Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, New Delhi. While the collections to the Fund were in progress in the State, it was announced by the local Committee that not less than 70 per cent of the total contribution made to

the Central Fund by the local Silver Jubilee Committee would be available back to the State for expenditure towards medical relief in the State so as to meet the wish of Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon that the money should be utilized for the purpose of providing a permanent source of medical relief. The total expenditure made by the State in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, including the Subscription to the Fund, amounted to Rs.5,873/14/7.

### **Allocation of seats in the Federal Legislature.**

The Government of India Act, 1935, received the Royal Assent during the year 1934-35, and the Banswara State was allocated a separate seat in the Upper Federal House (Council of State) and a seat in common with Dungarpur in the Lower House.

**10. Political Agency.**—The Hon'ble Sir L. W. Reynolds, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., M. C., I. C. S. proceeded on long leave, and the Hon'ble Lt. Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, C. S. I., C. I. E. ( now K. C. I. E.,) assumed charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana on the 28th October 1932. The latter proceeded on six months' leave to England and was officiated for by the Hon' ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. I. E., I. C. S., from the 6th April 1934 to the 6th October 1934. Thereafter the Hon'ble Lt. Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, C. S. I., C. I. E. ( now K. C. I. E.,) returned and continued to hold charge of the Rajputana Agency as the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General throughout the remaining period of the triennium.

Lt. Colonel R. J. Macnabb, I. A., the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, handed over charge of his Office in the afternoon on the 16th March 1933 to Lt. Colonel W. A. M. Garstin C. B. E., I. A. who continued to hold charge of the Office till 12th February 1935. Subsequently Lt. Colonel G. L. Betham, C. I. E., M. C. took over charge of the Office of the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, on the 4th March 1935. and remained in charge of the Office throughout the remaining period of the triennium.

**11. Personnel of the Administration.**—The administration of the State is in the hands of His Highness, who is assisted by a Diwan, a Home Minister and Judicial and Legislative Councils.

With effect from the 1st October 1933, Izlas Alia was separately established.

Mr. Rajkumar Chatterjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law, the Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils, proceeded on privilege leave from the 6th December 1932, and then again on six months' leave without pay from the 1st June 1933, at the expiry of which he resigned. Mr. Nandlal Banerjee, the Home Minister, officiated during his absence and worked as the Acting Diwan and President of the Councils till the appointment of a permanent incumbent.

Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, the Home Minister, proceeded on privilege leave with effect from the 13th August 1934, and was officiated for by Mr. Magan Lal Nanavaty B. Com., the State Accountant, who also worked as the Acting Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils, owing to the former having gone on leave.

On 9th February 1935 Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta Advocate was appointed as permanent Diwan and President of the Judicial and Legislative Councils. To facilitate the proper working of various Departments in the State Mahkma Khas, the following Departments were directed to be placed under the Diwan, viz.

- (1) State Legislative and Judicial Councils.
- (2) All Foreign and Political Affairs.
- (3) Criminal Department, including Izlai Gair and Jail.
- (4) Civil Department and Press;

and the remaining Departments of the State were ordered to continue under the Home Minister, by an order of Shriji Huzur, dated the 14th February 1935, in that behalf.

**12. Movements of His Highness.**—During the triennium His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur visited the following places outside the State, besides touring in the State:-

1. To Sailana from the 2nd to the 4th April 1933.
2. To Sailana, on the 29th May 1933, and thence to Bombay on the 30th May 1933, from where returned to the Capital on the 23rd June 1933.
3. To Sailana on the 8th December 1933 and returned on the 9th December.
4. To Gangrar, in Mewar State, on a shooting trip, from the 11th January 1934 to the 20th January 1934.
5. To Dhariawad in Mewar State, from the 9th to the 18th March 1934.
6. To Kua Khera in Mewar State, on a shooting trip, from the 15th April to the 1st May 1934.
7. To Dhrangadhra State in Kathiawar on the 20th May 1934, and thence to Bombay on the 25th May 1934, from where returned to the Capital on the 1st June 1934.
8. To Bombay from the 26th October to the 26th November 1934 and then again to Bombay on the 2nd December 1934, and returned to the Capital on the 31st January 1935.

**13. Visit of Political Officers and other distinguished personages.**—The following distinguished personages were the guests of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur during the triennium under report.

	Date of arrival.	Date of Departure.
Shrimati Baijilal Shri Komal Kunwarji Saheba from Bissau.	20-10-1932.	28-5-1933.
Kunwar Sahib Shri Raghubir Singhji of Bissau-Surajgarh (Jamaiji Sahib)	8-2-1933.	12-2-1933.
Lt. Colonel R. J. Macnabb, I. A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	25-2-1933.	27-2-1933.
Raoji Sahib Shri Nahar Singhji of Bedla, Mewar State.	15-5-1933. 27-5-1933.	23-5-1933. 28-5-1933.
Lt. Colonel W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E., I. A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	4-12-1933.	6-12-1933.

His Highness Raja Sahib Shri (Sir) Dileep - Singhji Bahadur (now K. C. I. E.) of Sailana State with two Maharaj Kumar Sahibs.	26-12-1933.	4-1-1934.
Raoji Sahib Shri Khuman Singhji of Dhariawad, Mewar State.	9-3-1934.	9-3-1934.
Lt. Colonel W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E., I. A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	28-11-1934.	2-12-1934.
Lt. Colonel G. L. Betham, C. I. E., M. C., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	23-4-1935.	24-4-1935.
Mahamahopadhyaya Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankarji H. Ojha, Curator, Rajputana - Museum, Ajmer.	26-4-1935.	28-4-1935.
Mr. K. G. Mitchell, C. I. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India ( Roads )	1-5-1935.	2-5-1935.
His Highness Maharana Sahib Shri Sir Ghan-shyam Singhji Bahadur G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. of Dhrangadhra State.	30-5-1935.	1-6-1935.
His Highness Maharawat Sahib Shri Ram-Singhji Bahadur of Partabgarh State.	Do	Do

**14. Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.**—The State is attached to the Southern Rajputana States Agency at Udaipur. The Darbar's relations with the Government of India continued to be very cordial, and the Darbar are very thankful to the Political Officers for the good advice they gave, whenever consulted.

The relations with the neighbouring States continued to be very friendly and cordial as usual.

## CHAPTER. II.

### LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

**15. General.**—Munshi Ramcharan Lal, the Chief Revenue Officer of the State, resigned on the 26th August 1933. Kothari Kasturchand officiated as Acting Chief Revenue Officer till the appointment of a permanent incumbent, Mr. A. V. Kale, M. A., on the 9th February 1934, who continued to work as the Chief Revenue Officer of the State throughout the remaining period of the triennium.

For administrative convenience the State is divided into two Tehsiles, viz Northern and Southern, each being under the charge of a Tehsildar assisted by Girdawar Kanungos and Patwaris. The Chief Revenue Officer exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, while the two Tehsildars exercise Third Class Magisterial powers, with their headquarters at Khamera and Chhinch respectively.

**16. Survey and Settlement.**—The State has been twice surveyed and settled, the last Settlement was made in 1914-1917.

**17. Villages and new Jagirs.**—During the year 1932-33, the Jagir of Kalinjera, consisting of nineteen villages, was conferred on Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpat Singhji, while one muafi village of Upla Ghantala was resumed. Thus the classification of 1155 villages in the State during the triennium stood as under.

Year.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muafi.	Total.
1931-32.	372	734	49	1155
1932-33.	354	753	48	1155
1933-34.	354	753	48	1155
1934-35.	354	753	48	1155

During the triennium, one desolate village, Khandi Deri, was populated, while one village, Vardia, became depopulated.

18. **Area under cultivation.**—The following statement gives the details of the area under cultivation etc of Khalsa villages:-

Details.	Preceding year. 1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
(1) Area under cultivation including that newly cultivated during the year.	2,14,646	1,97,818	2,02,679	1,96,745	In Bighas
(2) Area lying fallow.	1,32,811	1,36,945	1,34,227	1,42,325	" "
(3) Area fit for cultivation.	1,28,517	1,22,720	1,21,337	1,20,531	" "
(4) Area unfit for cultivation owing to forests etc.	5,43,606	5,29,720	5,29,052	5,28,960	" "
Total.	10,19,580	9,87,203 *	9,87,295 ‡	9,88,561 ×	" "

\* Including area of the Mauafi village, Upla Ghantala, resumed and excluding area of the Kalinjera Jagir granted to Maharaj Kumar Sahib in July 1933, and so forth.

‡ Increase owing to 92 Bighas of land, which was under illegal possession of the Bhuwasa Jagirdar in village Akhebbhanji-ka Garha, having been brought under Khalsa.

× Increase owing to escheat of 1266 bighas of land locally known as Gundela in village Kankarva from the illegal possession of the Jagirdar of Bhimsore, near his village Mandalda.

19. **Demand and Collections.**—The figures relating to ordinary demand and collections for the triennium under report as well as those for the previous year 1931-32 are given below:-

Year.	Demand including Mohwa tax.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1931-32.	2,08,971	1,92,905	16,066	Demand based on the Lump Assessment System and the previous Settlement combined.
1932-33.	2,10,559	1,75,401	35,158	Do. " "
1933-34.	1,97,035†	1,70,622	26,413	Do. †Decrease owing to grant of Kalinjera Jagir, etc.
1934-35.	1,97,652	1,76,173	21,479‡	Do. ‡Including Rs. 937/- remitted from the Land Revenue Demand of village Chhinch.



On the Extra-ordinary side, the demand and realisations were as under:-

Year.	Demand	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1931-32.	16,184	15,527	657	
1932-33.	17,437	12,948	4,489	
1933-34.	17,032	13,387	3,645	
1934-35.	17,587	14,102	3,485	

The tribute from the Jagirdars including the Rao of Patta Kushalgarh amounted to Rs. 17,727/- during 1932-33.

In the year 1933-34, the tribute fixed for the Kalinjera Jagir was added, thus bringing the total to Rs. 17,828/.

**20. Rainfall and Crops.**—Appendix I gives the details of rainfall during the triennium. The average rainfall at the twelve raingauge Stations maintained in the State was 51 inches, 21 cents during 1932-33, 34 inches, 11 cents during 1933-34, and 28 inches, 97 cents during 1934-35 respectively. The heavy falls were generally in the months of July and August.

The following table shows the area under important Kharif and Rabi crops during the triennium:-

Kharif.

Name of Crops.	1932-33. In	1933-34. Bighas.	1934-35.	Remarks.
Maize.	84,495.	87,632.	91,842.	
Paddy (Sal)	27,026.	28,116.	28,591.	
Til.	32,401.	23,731.	16,777.	
Urad & Mung.	4,679.	5,877.	5,497.	
Cotton.	835.	1,177.	1,021.	In acres and including Jagirs.
Tobacco.	113.	137.	115.	
Sugarcane.	1,323.	900.	1,278.	

Rabi.

Name of Crops.	1932-33. In	1933-34. Bighas.	1934-35.	Remarks.
Wheat.	8,000.	21,197.	23,408.	In acres and including Jagirs.
Gram.	32,182.	52,115.	48,913.	
Sarson.	318.	195.	445.	
Barley.	2,354.	5,041.	5,552.	
Jira (Cumin seeds)	174.	50.	321.	

No locusts appeared during the triennium. Frost in January 1934 and 1935 damaged Rabi crops in places. The average outturn of Rabi and Kharif crops was as under:-

Year.	Rabi crops.	Kharif crops.
1932-33.	12 as. in the rupee.	normal.
1933-34.	14 " " " "	"
1934-35.	From 12 to 16 as. in the rupee.	normal, except that of Paddy.

The prices of staple food grains ruled moderate as shown below, and food stock was amply sufficient during the triennium:-

Grains.	January 1933, 1934 and 1935 respectively.	July 1933, 1934 and 1935 respectively.	Remarks.
Maize.	20, 24, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	13, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	In Bengali seers per rupee. Imperial.
Wheat.	20, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	12 $\frac{7}{8}$ , 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	
Gram.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 27, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	18, 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 30,	
Barley.	28, 18, 31,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	
Ghee.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 1,	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ , 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ,	
Gur.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 9, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	8, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	
Rice ( Kamod )	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,	7 $\frac{5}{8}$ , 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ,	
„ ( Ordinary )	13, 15, 16,	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ , 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 14,	
Pulses( Urad )	11, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ ,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13,	
„ ( Mung )	10, 13, 12,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	
Sweet Oil.	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ , 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ , 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ,	5, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ ,	

21. **Taccavi.**—The Taccavi advances were made to cultivators to meet their requirements from time to time as mentioned below:-

Year.	Purchase of bullocks.	Repairs to and sinking of wells etc.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32.	330	...	330
1932-33.	460	425	885
1933-34.	200	150	350
1934-35.	No necessity arose.		

22. **Live Stock.**—During the triennium the number of live stock was as under:—

Year.	Plough Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Other Cattle.	Population.
1932-33	81,387	81,638	1,44,819	2,60,670 in - cluding Patta Kushalgarh.
1933-34	80,879	77,270	1,42,859	"
1934-35	97,554	78,088	1,79,615	"

23. **Boundary Cases.**—As mentioned in the previous year's report, the Boundary Settlement Office was amalgamated with the Revenue Department of the State. There were altogether 10 cases of different kinds, out of which 2 were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the close of the triennium.

24. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on Revenue Department including that on Agricultural Farm at Talwara and Dairy at the Capital during the triennium amounted to:—

Year.	Rs.
1932-33.	21,671.
1933-34.	20,204.
1934-35.	22,192.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PROTECTION.

25. **Legislation.**—During the triennium the following Acts and Rules were passed in the State:—

1. Robkar No. 1285, dated the 20th March 1933, for exercising control on the import etc of firearms viz guns, rifles, revolvers and automatic pistols.
2. Robkar No. 1294, dated the 1st May 1933, prohibiting manufacture or importation of walking stick guns, and stylograph ( pistol ) pencils and fountain pen pistols.
3. Law of Conversion was tentatively enforced for one year under orders of Izlas Alia dated the 15th July 1934, and was extended for one year more.
4. Mohwa Rules, dated the 17th July 1935.
5. Legal Practitioners Act, dated the 2nd August 1935.
6. Evidence Act was formally brought on the Statute Book, under Izlas Alia Order dated the 23rd September 1935.

Appendix II gives details of Acts and Rules in force in the State.

#### ( A ) Police Department.

26. **General.**—Thakur Uttamchand Singh remained in charge of the Department throughout the year 1932-33, except for the period in February 1933,

when he was officiated for by Pandit Udaynath Purohit, the Sub-Inspector of Thana Gird, owing to the former having gone on privilege leave. Thakur Uttamchand Singh was dismissed on the 16th November 1934, and was relieved by Pandit Udaynath Purohit, who continued to work as Acting Superintendent of Police till the appointment of Mr. B. V. Kishorey on the 12th February 1935. The latter remained in charge of the Department throughout the remaining period of the triennium.

**27. Police Force.**—The average number of Khalsa Police Force, including Office establishment of the Superintendent of Police, Town, Village and Road Chawkidars, Sowars and Dak-runners, was 247 per year during the triennium, the decrease mainly due to the formation of a separate unit of Jail Guard from the Police in 1935. The total cost on this account was Rs. 22,972/- Rs. 19,527/- and Rs. 20,578/- respectively. The police wear Khaki uniforms and are regularly drilled.

During the triennium, 64 persons received promotions and 8 were rewarded with cash; while 11 were dismissed, 2 judicially punished and 203 punished departmentally.

**28. Thanas and Out-posts**—The number of Thanas and Outposts during 1932-33 was the same as in 1931-32 viz 9 and 11. In 1933-34, the outpost at Sodalpur was again converted into a Thana. A Chawki was established by the State at Bhukhia owing to mismanagement of the Jagirdar. Nogama was made a Police Outpost in 1934-35. Thus the number of Thanas was 10 and that of Outposts 12 respectively at the close of the triennium.

**29. Working of the Police.**—The following table shows the investigation work of the Police during the triennium:—

Year.	Number of offences.			Number of accused			Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused sentenced.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Pending at the end of the year.		Percentage of convictions (Columns 7 and 9)	Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial (Columns 8 and 9)	Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Arrested during present year.	Total.				Cases.	Accused.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1931-32.	140	330	470	82	212	294	294	154	70	175	70	52.34	52.34	
1932-33.	175	410	585	70	337	407	407	181	33	214	193	44.47	44.47	
1933-34.	214	447	661	193	341	534	534	233	146	201	155	43.63	43.63	
1934-35.	201	371	572	155	331	486	486	204	136	215	146	41.97	41.97	

The value of property stolen and recovered during the triennium was as under:—

Details.	Triennium.			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Amount stolen.	Rs. 14,556	Rs. 14,715	Rs. 17,598	Rs. 11,506
2. Amount recovered.	Rs. 6,758	Rs. 6,131	Rs. 8,999	Rs. 5,422
3. Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.	46.43.	41.6.	51.	48.

The number of dacoities and murders during the triennium were 15 and 13, out of which 9 cases of dacoities and 11 of murders were challaned. Among the dacoities committed in 1933-34, may be mentioned those of Chanduji-kagarha, Nogama, Borigama and Danpur, which were committed by organised gangs from outside, possessing 12 bore guns. Of these, Nogama dacoity was detected with the recovery of some looted property and arrest of one accused person in Malwa.

**30. Police maintained in Jagirs.**—The principal State feudatories keep up a certain number of retainers, who can be called upon by the Darbar, whenever necessary. The Police Forces maintained in Jagirs are all under the guidance of the State Superintendent of Police and co-operate with the State Police in the maintenance of peace and order and in the prevention and detection of crimes.

The Jagir Police consisted of 113 persons, and expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 11,827/-. The following table shows the working of the Police during the triennium:-

Year.	Offences.							Property.			Remarks.
	Number of offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions (Columns 3 and 5.)	Percentage of convicted on account sent for trial (Columns 4 & 5)	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1931-32	82	35	35	23	6	66	66	Rs. 3,424	Rs. 1,631	48	
1932-33.	105	57	57	32	7	56.14	56.14	4,087	2,163	52.95	
1933-34.	92	51	51	38	8	74.51	74.51	7,932	1,459	18.39	
1934-35.	74	38	38	15	13	39.48	39.48	1,221	678	55.53	

**31. Finger Print Bureau.**—The work of the Bureau is carried on by a trained clerk. Pandit Raghunath Das Ranga, Officer-in-charge Finger Print, Ajmer, visited the State in September 1935 for inspection of the finger print work, which was found satisfactory. The finger impression work conducted during the triennium was as under:-

Details.	1931-32.	Triennium.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
(a) Finger print slips sent for record to the Bureau at Abu or Ajmer.	46	45	75	23
(b) Finger print slips sent for search to Abu etc.	37	21	11	23
(c) Traced.	2	4	1	1
(d) Untraced.	35	17	10	22

37. **Boundary Cases.—(a) Appeals.**—One appeal was preferred during 1933-34, and one in 1934-35, besides 11 appeals pending from the previous years, thus bringing the total to 13, all of which remained undecided.

(b) **Applications for Review.**—The 3 applications for review, referred to in the previous year's report for 1931-32, remained pending during the triennium.

38. **Miscellaneous cases.**—Besides, there were 26 miscellaneous cases both Civil and Criminal, before the Council, including 15 pending from the previous year, 1931-32. Of these, 10 were disposed of and 16 were left pending at the close of the triennium.

#### Uzardari Petitions.

39. The following table shows the submission of Uzardari petitions to His Highness from the decisions of the Judicial Council, and their disposal during the triennium:—

Petitions	Year.	Pending from last year.	Submitted during the year	Total.	Disposed of					Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		
Uzardari	1931-32.	17	15	32	11	1	...	...	...	12	20
	1932-33.	20	24	44	8	...	2	...	...	10	34
	1933-34.	34	7	41	26	3	3	2	...	34	7
	1934-35.	7	13	20	7	...	...	1	...	8	20
Applications for Review.	1931-32.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1932-33.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1933-34.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1934-35.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### (D) Criminal Justice.

40. **General.**—Pandit Nagendra Nath Ojha, M. A. LL. B., went on privilege leave from the 17th October 1932, and Mr. Tejkaran Kothari officiated for him till 26th November 1932. Pandit Nagendra Nath Ojha having been transferred to the post of Civil Judge on the 31st January 1933, Mr. Tyagaraja Aiyah held charge of the Department till 30th April 1933, when his services were dispensed with. Subsequently, Thakur Vishwanath Singh, M. A. LL. B., was appointed as the First Class Magistrate; but on his dismissal on the 7th August 1934, Mr. Inder Sen. Jain, B. A., B. T. B. L., Head Master, King George V School, was transferred to the post, and he continued to hold the charge of the Department throughout the remaining period of the triennium.

41. **Strength of the Criminal Courts.**—There was no change in the strength of the Criminal Courts, which continued to be the same as in 1931-32

42. **Case work.**—The following table shows the disposal of Criminal cases during the triennium:—

Year.	Number of cases and persons involving						Disposal of									Pending at the close of the year.	
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.	Persons.									
	Pending from last year.	During the year.	Total.	Awaiting trial at the end of last year.	Involved during the year.	Total		Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died during or before trial.	Confined being insane.	Transferred.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1931-32.	122	513	635	239	942	1181	536	266	170	513	8	...	18	975	99	206	
1932-33.	99	614	713	206	1229	1435	421	285	80	413	4	...	5	747	292	648	
1933-34.	292	549	841	648	1039	1687	657	307	305	616	20	...	5	1,253	184	434	
1934-35.	184	486	670	434	941	1375	574	298	269	512	13	...	48	1,140	96	235	

The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishments awarded:-

Nature of punishments.	1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
(a) Simple imprisonment.	1	1	...	...	
(b) Rigorous. "	15	8	32	15	
(c) Simple imprisonment with fine.	46	21	23	21	
(d) Rigorous imprisonment with fine.	113	155	117	119	
(e) Fine only.	91	100	135	143	
(f) Stripes.	...	...	...	...	
Total...	266	285	307	298	

The sentences under (a), (b), (c) and (d) classified according to the terms of imprisonment were as under:-

Sentences.	1931-32	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Under 1 Month.	59	78	35	38	
From 1 to 2 Months.	34	32	20	27	
" 2 to 3 "	23	11	8	21	
" 3 to 6 "	25	28	59	20	
" 6 to 12 "	16	12	30	8	
" 1 to 2 years.	7	6	15	14	
" 2 to 3 "	5	3	4	2	
" 3 to 5 "	4	9	...	12	
Above 5 years.	...	2	...	12	
Transportation.	...	...	...	...	
Imprisonment for life.	2	4	1	1	
Capital Punishment.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	175	185	172	155	

## (B) Army.

32. **General.**—In 1933-34, Body-Guard was abolished and Palace-Guard was replaced by the Military Force styled Prithvi Rifles. Mr. Faujmal Kothari, Private Secretary to His Highness, was placed in charge of Department as Commanding Officer. Opening ceremony of the military quarters was performed by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 2nd June 1935, in honour of which a Tea Party was given. The strength of the Prithvi Rifles during the remaining period of the triennium was 110.

The Corps consists mainly of Rajputs and the men are regularly drilled under the supervision of a Subedar. They are partly equipped with 50 Rifles of 303 bore which were supplied from Kirkee Arsenal in July 1935, and it is expected to equip the Corps fully before long. They are chiefly employed on escort duties, tours and to mount guard. A few of them have been trained in Heliography and their services are utilised on tours etc.

The artillery which was in charge of the Police Department was transferred to the Prithvi Rifles. At present there are only two serviceable saluting guns with the artillery.

The Band consists of 1 Band Master and 24 sepoys.

The total expenditure on the Military Force was as under:-

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
1931-32.	Rs. 11,951	Body-Guard, Palace-Guard and Band.
1932-33.	" 11,043	" " " "
1933-34.	" 16,161	Prithvi Rifles including Band.
1934-35.	" 18,300	" " "

## (C) Judicial and Legislative Councils.

33. **Personnel.**—There was no change in the personnel of Judicial and Legislative Councils. The Councils continued to function as usual, as the highest Tribunal of Justice in the State.

34. **Case work.**—The committal of cases by the Lower Court and their disposal by the Judicial Council during the triennium was as follows:-

Year.	No. of offences reported during the year including those pending from the last year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Brought to trial.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
			Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1931-32.	22	12	23	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	15	...	1	20	8 cases remained pending.
1932-33.	12	20	7	...	...	...	...	27	...	6	18	...	...	3	2 cases "
1933-34.	21	3	41	...	...	1	...	44	...	2	6	...	...	36	14 " "
1934-35.	28	36	50	...	...	...	...	86	3	6	45	...	2	30	13 " "



Year.	Number of cases and persons involving						Disposal of								Pending at the close of the year.	
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.	Persons.							Cases.	Persons.
	Pending from last year.	During the year.	Total.	Awaiting trial at the end of last year.	Involved during the year.	Total		Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died during or before trial.	Confined being insane.	Transferred.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1931-32	122	513	635	239	942	1181	536	266	170	513	8	...	18	975	99	206
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Sentences.	1931-32	Triennium.			Remarks.
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Under 1 Month.	59	78	35	38	
From 1 to 2 Months.	34	32	20	27	
„ 2 to 3 „	23	11	8	21	
„ 3 to 6 „	25	28	59	20	
„ 6 to 12 „	16	12	30	8	
„ 1 to 2 years.	7	6	15	14	
„ 2 to 3 „	5	3	4	2	
„ 3 to 5 „	4	9	...	12	
Above 5 years.	...	2	...	12	
Transportation.	...	...	...	...	
Imprisonment for life.	2	4	1	1	
Capital Punishment.	...	...	...	...	
Total.	175	185	172	155	

## (B) Army.

32. **General.**—In 1933-34, Body-Guard was abolished and Palace-Guard was replaced by the Military Force styled Prithvi Rifles. Mr. Faujmal Kothari, Private Secretary to His Highness, was placed in charge of Department as Commanding Officer. Opening ceremony of the military quarters was performed by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 2nd June 1935, in honour of which a Tea Party was given. The strength of the Prithvi Rifles during the remaining period of the triennium was 110.

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The artillery which was in charge of the Police Department was transferred to the Prithvi Rifles. At present there are only two serviceable saluting guns with the artillery.

The Band consists of 1 Band Master and 24 sepoy.

The total expenditure on the Military Force was as under:-

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
1931-32.	Rs. 11,951	Body-Guard, Palace-Guard and Band.
1932-33.	" 11,043	" " " "
1933-34.	" 16,161	Prithvi Rifles including " Band. "
1934-35.	" 18,300	" " "

## (C) Judicial and Legislative Councils.

33. **Personnel.**—There was no change in the personnel of Judicial and Legislative Councils. The Councils continued to function as usual, as the highest Tribunal of Justice in the State.

34. **Case work.**—The committal of cases by the Lower Court and their disposal by the Judicial Council during the triennium was as follows:-

Year.	No. of offences reported during the year including those pending from the last year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of.							Remarks.
			Brought to trial.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.		
			Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1931-32.	22	12	23	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	15	...	1	20	8 cases remained pending.	
1932-33.	12	20	7	...	...	...	...	27	...	6	18	...	...	3	2 cases "	
1933-34.	21	3	41	...	...	...	...	44	...	2	6	...	...	36	14 " "	
1934-35.	28	36	50	...	...	...	...	86	3	6	45	...	2	30	13 " "	

35. The following table shows the results of Civil and Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Judicial Council during the triennium:-

Appeals.	Year.	Pending from last-year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.					Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		
Civil.	1931-32.	13	6	19	3	3	...	...	...	6	13
	1932-33.	13	4	17	2	...	1	...	...	3	14
	1933-34.	14	19	33	...	2	...	...	...	2	31
	1934-35.	31	10	41	3	1	...	...	1	5	36
Criminal.	1931-32.	2	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	3	3
	1932-33.	3	7	10	6	2	1	...	1	10	...
	1933-34	...	24	24	3	1	2	...	...	6	18
	1934-35.	18	26	44	6	8	7	...	...	21	23

36. The following table shows the disposal of applications for Review and Revision in Civil and Criminal cases during the triennium:-

[illegible]

The majority of cases fell under chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

43. **Appeals from the Lower Courts.**—One appeal was filed during 1933-34 in the Court of the First Class Magistrate against the decision of the Second Class Magistrate, Khandu. The decision of the Lower Court was upheld.

(E) Civil Justice.

44. **General.**—Mr. Tyagaraja Aiyah having been transferred to the Criminal Department on the 31st January 1933, Pandit Nagendra Nath Ojha, M.A. & L.B., continued to hold charge of the Civil Department as Civil Judge. He was officiated by Mr. Tejkarani Kothari, during his absence on privilege leave.

45. **Case Work.**—The following table shows the working of the Civil Court during the triennium:-

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance.	Remarks.
1931-32.	824	1,389	2,213	1,607	606	
1932-33.	606	1,019	1,625	1,153	472	
1933-34.	472	1,300	1,772	1,254	518	
1934-35.	518	1,782	2,300	1,891	409	
		4,101		4,298		

Of all the 4,298 suits disposed of during the triennium, 1,331 were decided ex-parte, 1,890 were admitted or compromised, 568 were dismissed for default of appearance of parties or for want of proof or by with-drawals from further prosecution by plaintiffs, and 509 were otherwise disposed of.

The classification of the 4,101 suits instituted in Sadar Adalat Diwani during the triennium according to the value of the subject matter was as under:-

3,647	suits to the value upto Rs	100/-
419	" " " " above Rs	100/-
22	" " " " " Rs	500/-
12	" " " " " Rs	1,000/-
1	" " " " " Rs	5,000/-
4,101		

The aggregate value of the 4,101 suits filed in Sadar Adalat Diwani during the triennium was Rs. 2,08,861/-. The total value of suits decided, viz 4,298, was Rs. 2,20,752/- The average duration of a decided suit was 141,145 and 157 days respectively during the triennium.

The following table shows the working of the Subordinate Courts during the triennium.

Subordinate Courts.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the triennium.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance.
Garhi	37	195	232	204	28
Khandu	4	173	177	166	11

46. **Execution of decrees.**—The result of applications for execution of decrees in the State during the triennium was as under:-

Year.	Opening Balance.		Applications brought to the Register.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing Balance.		Nature of appli- cations pend- ing disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Present year.	Value of opening balance for prose- nt year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 Mon-	Below 12 Mon-	Above 12 Mon-	
											ths.	ths.	ths.	
1931-32.	989	59,968	715	34,342	1,704	94,311	694	33,573	1,010	60,738	258	167	585	
1932-33.	1,010	60,738	480	33,547	1,490	94,285	463	30,080	1,027	64,205	170	153	704	
1933-34.	1,027	64,205	799	52,397	1,826	1,16,602	640	39,628	1,186	76,974	278	139	771	
1934-35.	1,186	76,974	851	45,066	2,037	1,22,040	723	34,781	1,314	87,258	206	277	831	

47. **Appeals from the Subordinate Courts.**—During the triennium, out of the 4 appeals against the decision of the subordinate Court at Khandu, including 2 remaining pending from the last year 1931-32, 2 were disposed of, while 2 remained undecided in Sadar Adalat Diwani.

#### (F) Miscellaneous.

48. **Extradition.**—Extradition arrangements between Banswara and Baroda States were brought into effect from the 1st February 1933. The procedure, as outlined by the Punjab Government, for the arrest without a warrant of fugitive offenders, upon receipt of a telegraphic or telephonic communication, was mutually agreed to in November 1933. The correspondence regarding reciprocal arrangement for the mutual surrender of criminals and military deserters with the Alwar State met with little success. The Upper Court of Vakils at Mount Abu was abolished with effect from the 1st February 1935. The extradition arrangements, which are in vogue with British India and the States in Rajputana and Central India, as mentioned in 1931-32, continued to run smoothly. The only adjoining State, with which no extradition treaty could yet be concluded, is Sant State.

During the triennium Banswara State extradited 18 accused to the following States and British India.

Dungarpur State	7
Ratlam "	2
Partabgarh "	2
Panch Mahals "	7

On the other hand, 24 were extradited to Banswara State by the following:-

Dungarpur State	10
Ratlam „	7
Udaipur „ (Mewar)	1
Partabgarh „	5
Panch Mahals	1

24

**49. Border Court.**—A Border Court was held at Galiakote in Dungarpur State on the 10th December 1934, in which cases pending between Banswara and Sant States were decided.

**50. Jail.**—There is only one Jail in the State situated at the Capital. Munshi Khuda Bux continued to work as the Jail Daroga throughout the triennium, under the superintendence of the First Class Magistrate. From 1st February 1935, the Jail Guard consisting of 3 Havaldars and 24 sepoy was made a separate unit from the Police and was placed under the direct control of the Superintendent of Jail. The following table gives particulars regarding the Jail during the triennium:-

Year	Number of prisoners.							Total expenditure.	Under-trial prisoners.	Average duration of under-trial prisoners in days.	Remarks.
	From last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released etc.	Died.	Balance at the close of the year.	Daily average.				
1931-32.	51	120	171	98	1	72	53	3,171	139	51.95	
1932-33.	72	155	227	141	0	86	78	3,985	168	47.40	† 4 died naturally and 2 died as a result of injuries caused by kanji prisoner who was imprisoned to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1933-34.	86	119	205	110	6†	89	88	4,244	194	43.29	
1934-35.	89	154	243	153	1	89	77	5,370	248	43.5	

The conduct and general health of the prisoners was fairly good. No epidemic visited the Jail during the triennium. Prisoners work in the Jail Factory, the State Press and Gardens.

**51. Jail Industries.**—The articles manufactured in the Jail Factory were:-

Carpets—Woolen and cotton of every kind of design and colour.

Durries—Made of cotton of different colours and designs.

Niwar—plain and coloured, tat pattis, coarse cloth, asans and knitted money bags.

The demand for these articles was considerable. The net-profit arising from the sale of these articles amounted to Rs 1,562, Rs. 1,529/- and Rs. 1,055/- respectively, during the triennium.

**52. Registration.**—The Mehkma Khas is the Registrar Office, where documents relating to sixteen and thirty-two grade Jagirdars are registered. It has got its Branch Office, viz Revenue Department, as Sub-Registrar Office, where documents from all other sources are registered.

The nature of work done during the triennium was as under:-

Name of Office.	Year.	Number of documents registered.	Value of documents registered	Fees realised.
			Rs	Rs
1. Mehkma Khas ( Registrar's Office. )	1931-32. Triennium	... 4	... 84,401	... 43/-
2. Revenue Department. (Sub-Registrar's Office)	1931-32 Triennium	183 500	59,099/- 1,97,600/-	188/- 542/-

## CHAPTER IV.

### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

53. **General.**—Maharaj Gulab Singhji, was in charge of the Department during the triennium. He was officiated for by Mr. Maganlal Nanavaty B. Com. from 5th June 1933 and by Mr. Pannalal Nanavaty from 26th April 1935, owing to the former having gone on privilege leave.

Some changes in the Customs Tariff were made during the triennium.

54. **Local Trade.**—The local trade consists mainly of the export of surplus agricultural produce of the country and the import of sale cloth, condiments, kerosine oil, sugar and other necessities of life. The principal products are Maize, Paddy, Sugar-cane, Wheat, Til, Gram, Cotton and Ghee. The following statements give the details of import and export of main commodities during the triennium, as compared with those of the preceding year, 1931-32.

### IMPORTS.

Tariff Heads.	1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33. In	1933-34. maunds.	1934-35.	
Cloth of all kinds...	4,891	4,458	5,674	14,885	
Cotton yarn. ...	863	1,128	959	1,338	
Tobacco. ...	1,624	2,186	1,836	2,563	
Gur... ..	1,136	1,117	745	456	
Sugar. ...	6,994	5,174	6,250	6,250	
Salt... ..	20,581	18,540	19,154	20,859	
Kirana. ...	1,564	1,837	2,060	3,009	
Gold worth. ...	Rs. 2,121	Rs. 805	Rs. 613	Rs. 192	
Silver worth. ...	" 7,045	" 5,266	" 5,314	" 5,267	
Petrol. ...	Gls. 3,046	Gls. 1,677	Gls. 1,236	Gls. 2,160	
Mobil Oil. ...	" 258	" 106	" 106	" 174	
Other oils. ...	Mds. 2,007	Mds. 2,436	Mds. 3,419	Mds. 3,120	
Metals. ...	" 2,868	" 2,613	" 1,908	" 3,594	
Dry Fruits...	" 2,860	" 2,440	" 2,966	" 3,618	

## EXPORTS.

Tariff heads.	1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33. In	1933-34. maunds.	1934-35.	
Grains of all kinds...	1,43,555	40,001	48,368	1,30,598	
Ghee. ... ..	1,304	1,761	3,807	3,175	
Kirana. ... ..	16,081	3,352	1,319	2,525	
Til, etc. ... ..	24,474	40,826	28,167	16,410	
Cotton and cotton - seeds...	1,970	756	730	696	
Gur. ... ..	656	204	850	1,235	
Oils. ... ..	186	836	476	122	
Cattle in number...	431	1,267	1,077	1,060	

55. **Customs Receipts.**—The income of the Customs Department under various heads during the triennium was as under:-

Details.	1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1. Export. ...	52,355	50,665	38,023	55,187	
2. Import. ...	38,271	32,172	36,076	40,231	
3. Chungi. ...	11,789	10,845	9,989	12,468	Credited to Municipality
4. Kanta Haq. ...	5,921	5,431	4,966	6,248	
5. Zumpi Tax. ...	5,910	5,426	4,978	6,248	„to Revenue Department.
6. Grazing Fees. ...	5,721	5,869	7,262	6,575	„ to Forests „
7. Road Tax. ...	29,703	18,507	20,177	32,939	„ to Loan Refunds - through P. W. D.
8. Customs cases in- cluding miscella- neous. ... ..	2,916	2,314	2,488	2,563	
9. Abkari cases. ...	3,156	960	602	3,623	„ to Excise Department.
10. Sale of Bhang. ...	503	399	540	642	„ „ „
11. Opium profit. ...	31,005	31,633	38,611	45,703	
12. Nazarana for - Opium shops. ...	...	...	1,120	732	
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,87,250</b>	<b>1,64,221</b>	<b>1,64,832</b>	<b>2,13,159</b>	
<b>Refunds.</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>321</b>	
<b>Actuals.</b>	<b>1,86,584</b>	<b>1,63,897</b>	<b>1,64,476</b>	<b>2,12,838</b>	

Thus columns 1, 2, 4, 11 and 12 indicate the real Customs income.

Besides Rs. 10,485/- were allocated to the State by the Government of India out of the net realisation of the pool for the year 1934-35, in connection with the match Excise Scheme propounded by them in 1932.

56. **Customs offences.**—The following table shows the disposal of Customs cases during the triennium:-



Year.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the present year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year.
1931-32.	68	208	276	222	54
1932-33.	54	186	240	194	46
1933-34.	46	261	307	266	41
1934-35.	41	178	219	193	26

57. During 1934-35, a Naka at Pipalda was again established, while Barodia and Khodan were also made Customs Nakas, instead of Chhinch and Paloda. Thus the number of Customs Nakas in the State was 19 as against 18, mentioned in 1931-32. A Chawki was stationed at Parda.

A Godown was constructed for the safety of goods brought by the traders for inspection at Sadar Office, Banaswara.

The total expenditure of the Customs Department during the triennium was Rs. 10,846/-, Rs. 11,372/- and Rs. 11,390/- respectively.

## CHAPTER V.

### EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

58. **General.**—The functions of manufacture and sale of country liquor remained under the State management in charge of the Distillery Inspector, Mr. Chhagan Lal Kotia, throughout the triennium.

59. **Manufacture and consumption of liquor.**—The following statement shows the manufacture and consumption of liquor in the State during the triennium.

Details.	Triennium.								
	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	Spiced liquor.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	Spiced liquor.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	Spiced liquor.
	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles
<b>Production.</b>									
1. Opening Balance. ...	5,247	310	388	6,490	250	377	6,377	544	489
2. Distilled during the year.	26,260	842	775	41,273	1,404	1,543	51,430	2,355	1,969
3. Received by transfer etc.	...	...	...	28	...	...	184	...	...
<b>Total. ...</b>	<b>31,507</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>47,791</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>58,475</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>2,478</b>
<b>Consumption.</b>									
1. Supplied to shops....	22,461	551	786	37,321	829	1,431	48,403	1,157	2,157
2. Used in preparing — spiced liquor bottles.	...	113	...	...	225	...	...	296	...
3. Returned to redistillation.	1,900	...	...	3,435	...	...	4,160	434	...
4. Mixed into other — liquor.	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	184	...
5. Issued to Distillery labourers.	256	...	...	320	...	...	396	...	4
6. Dringe & wastage....	400	42	...	338	56	...	376	68	...
<b>Total. ...</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>41,414</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>53,335</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,161</b>
<b>Closing Balance. ...</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Grand total yearly...</b>	<b>31,507</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>47,791</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>58,475</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>2,478</b>

The consumption of liquor at the Abkari shops was as under:-

Year.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	Spiced liquor.	Remarks.
	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles.	
1931-32.	31,848	752	1,244	
1932-33.	21,295	549	862	
1933-34.	36,300	820	1,401	Increase due to reduction in retail rates of liquor.
1934-35.	48,079	1,127	2,143	" "

The total amount of the price for the liquor supplied to Abkari shops during the triennium amounted to Rs. 17,313/- Rs. 23,245/- and Rs. 29,337/- respectively. The amount for the year 1931-32 was Rs. 21,074/-

**60. Receipts and Expenditure.**—The gross receipts, expenditure and net income of the Distillery during the triennium are given below:-

Heads of Income.	Triennium.								
	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Gross receipts	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross receipts	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross receipts	Expenditure.	Net Income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Manufacture...	17,451	4,020	13,431	23,328	10,289	13,039	29,438	9,487	19,951
2. Sale. ...	30,250	4,159	26,090	34,928	4,889	30,039	41,914	5,782	36,132
3. Miscellaneous.	2,728	23	2,706	2,784	30	2,754	1,408	38	1,370
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>50,429</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>42,227</b>	<b>61,040</b>	<b>15,208</b>	<b>45,832</b>	<b>72,760</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>57,453</b>

**61. Rates.**—The rates of supply and sale of liquor were reduced from time to time to suit the requirements of the people. The supply rates for 60° U.P. 25° U.P., and spiced liquor at the close of the triennium were Rs. -/9/-, Rs. 1/2/- and Rs. 2/4/- per gallon respectively. The retail rates of liquor of 60° U. P. varied from four annas to three annas per bottle and that of 25° U. P. double than 60° U. P.

**62. Abkari Shops.**—The number of shops continued to be the same during the triennium as in 1931-32 viz 75.

**63. Abkari cases.**—The following table gives details of cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture during the triennium:-

Year.	Pending from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance.	Remarks.
1931-32.	1	139	140	137	3	
1932-33.	3	33	36	33	3	
1933-34.	3	27	30	26	4	
1934-35.	4	83	87	84	3	

64. **Opium.**—The retail sale of opium, which is also imported for local consumption, is conducted at the Customs Nakas and in certain licensed shops in the State. The rates of the retail sale of opium at border shops at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tolas per rupee continued throughout the triennium; while at nonborder shops in the interior of the State, the previous rate of 3 tolas per rupee was reduced by one eighth of a tola, i. e. Rs 27/ 13/3 per seer, with effect from the 23rd January 1935.

65. **Poppy cultivation.**—The following table shows the result of poppy cultivation in the State.

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Total Yield.			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	
1931-32.	100	12	36	12	
1932-33.	90	9	30	11	
1933-34.	99	13	9	15	
1934-35.	...	...	...	...	Poppy cultivation discontinued tentatively for three years.

66. **Other intoxicating drugs.**—Sale of Ganja is strictly prohibited. The produce of Bhang during the triennium was as under:-

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Yield.			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	
1932-33.	2	15	19	15	
1933-34.	...	...	...	...	
1934-35.	1	16	28	12	

The income from the retail sale of Bhang amounted to Rs. 399/- Rs. 540/ and Rs. 642/- respectively.

## CHAPTER VI.

### FOREST DEPARTMENT.

67. **General.**—As mentioned in the previous years' reports, the Department having been amalgamated with the Home Branch of the Mehkma Khas, it remained under the control of the Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerji.

68. **Reserve Forests and Mines.**—There was no change in the Reserve Forest areas during the triennium. Fire and demarcation lines were cleared as usual.

69. **Forest Pillars and Outposts.**—The following table shows the number of large and small intermediate pillars repaired and that of the Outposts, during the triennium under report:-

Year.	Large Pillars.	Small Intermediate pillars.	Out-posts.
1931-32.	...	3,233	23
1932-33.	...	3,072	23
1933-34.	...	3,127	23
1934-35.	...	3,221	23

**70 Forest fire and offences.**—The total area in the Reserve Forest, that came under fire during the triennium was  $141\frac{7}{8}$  Square miles viz 108 sq. miles in 1932-33,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in 1933-34 and  $24\frac{3}{8}$  in 1934-35 respectively.

The following statement gives the details of forest offences occurred and disposed of during the triennium:—

Year.	Offences relating to.						Remarks.
	Unauthorized fellings.		Poaching.		Forest Fire		
	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	
1931-32.	126	126	11	11	2	1	
1932-33.	87	87	8	8	13	7 *	* 6 Remained untraced.
1933-34.	118	118	7	7	4 x	...	x 4        "        "
1934-35.	268	268	10	10	5 *	...	* 5        "        "
Total Cases during the triennium.	473	473	25	25	22	7	

**71. Lac Culture.**—There was no noticeable change in lac culture during the triennium.

**72. Game Reserve and Patrol.**—Game reserve and game patrol continued as usual.

**73. Coppice.**—No new forest area was put under coppice during the triennium.

**74. Royal Trees.**—The trees, Sag, Timru and Palm, continued to remain as the Reserve Trees during the triennium.

**75. Forest Revenue and Expenditure.**—The Forest Revenue during the triennium was as under:—

Heads of income.	Preceding year. 1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Royalty on export...	9,036	9,114	10,127	10,328	
(2) Grazing fees. ...	4,923	4,928	4,551	5,318	
(3) Mines and Quarries.	978	1,201	1,076	1,434	
(4) Compensation. ...	774	648	718	1,370	
(5) Royalty on firewood.	1,121	826	685	878	
(6) „ „ grass. ...	141	45	50	74	
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>16,973*</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>17,207</b>	<b>19,402</b>	*Excluding income on account of Gardens, which were transferred to the Palace under the supervision of the Private Secretary to His Highness, since 1932-33.

The total expenditure on the Department during the triennium was as follows:-

1931-32.....	Rs. 7,262/-	Excluding the Expenditure on
1932-33.....	„ 6,719/-	Gardens and Zoo, which have
1933-34.....	„ 6,612/-	been transferred to the Palace
1934-35.....	„ 6,693/-	since 1932-33.

Since the year 1932-33, Gardens and Zoo have been transferred to the Palace under the supervision of the Private Secretary to His Highness.

**76. Stationery Department.**—The net profit from the Stationery Department which is attached to the Forest Branch, and the expenditure for its maintenance amounted to:-

Details.	Preceding year. 1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Net Profit. ...	708	909	858	649	
Expenditure....	295	285	287	301	

## CHAPTER VII.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

**77. General.**—Mr. Maganlal Nanavaty, B. Com., was the State Accountant during the triennium. He was officiated for by Pandit Gautam Lal, the Senior Auditor, whenever the former went on privilege leave or on duty outside the State.

**78. Statements of Income and Expenditure.**—The detailed statements of the total receipts and disbursements of the State during the triennium are given in Appendix III. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,10,992/-

**79. Gross Income and Expenditure.**—The gross Income including Loan Refunds and Deposits, and Expenditure, including Loans, Advances and Refunds from Deposits of the State, during the triennium were:-

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1931-32.	8,98,192/-	8,72,249/-
1932-33.	8,26,703/-	7,88,405/-
1933-34.	7,86,977/-	7,45,727/-
1934-35.	9,40,014/-	10,04,103/-

**80. Net Income and Expenditure.**—The net Income and Expenditure of the State during the triennium were:-

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1931-32.	5,11,364/-	5,98,711/-
1932-33.	4,94,391/-	4,56,603/-
1933-34.	4,90,377/-	4,51,911/-
1934-35.	5,68,048/-	5,19,539/-

The net income and expenditure on an average of the past five years amounted to Rs. 5,16,359/- and Rs. 5,40,252/- respectively.

**81. Treasury Balance.**—The triennial year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,26,452/-

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the State at the close of the triennium:-

State.	Date and year.	ASSETS.											Liabilities. Net assets after deducting liabilities.	
		Cash in the Treasury.	Deposits in Bank & other investments.	Jagir Survey and Settlement.	Taccavi.	Value of Bhang in stock.	Value of Opium in stock.	Outstanding against Mr. N. P. Kama.	Cash Advances.	Arrears of Land Revenue Cesses etc.	Road Investment.	Total.		
Banswara.	30th September 1935.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		1,26,452	2,06,098	46,155	3,967	229	19,193	1,10,703	29,036	2,13,965	1,32,530	8,88,328	77,170	8,11,158

**82. Treasury.**—The same arrangements with regard to the Treasury as is going on since the death of the late Treasurer Rai Sahib Seth Saria Vijay Chand Champal continued throughout the triennium.

**83. Bank Loans and other Investments.**—The amount of Bank Loans and other Investments at the beginning of the triennium was Rs. 1,08,625/9/7 and a sum of Rs. 8,086/7/3 accrued as Interests during 1932-33, thus bringing the total to Rs. 1,16,712/-/10, of which a sum of Rs. 2,690/9/9 was realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,14,021/7/- at the close of the year. A

sum of Rs. 8,407/6/- accrued as Interests on Rs. 1,14,021/7/- during 1933-34, thus bringing the total to Rs. 1,22,428/13/2. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,234/1/3 was realised during the year and Rs. 1,19,194/11/11 remained outstanding at the close of the year. During 1934-35, besides Rs. 1,19,194/11/11 outstanding, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was further advanced on loan, and a sum of Rs. 10,183/6/5 accrued as Interest thereon, bringing the total to Rs. 2,09,378,-/- out of which Rs. 3,280/7/11 were realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,097/10/- outstanding in this account at the close of the triennium.

**Other Loans.**—A sum of Rs. 80,000/- was advanced on loan to the Garhi Thikana on the 25th July 1935.

**84. The Commercial & Industrial Bank of Banswara Ltd.**—There is a Commercial and Industrial Bank at the Capital with Branch Committees in the district under the supervision of the State Accountant. The Bank continued to help a great deal in maintenance and development of the trade which has become dull owing to world wide depression.

The net profit of the Bank during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 11,948/2/6, being 12% on the Capital, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,000/- was declared as Dividend at 8% on the share Capital, Rs. 3,600/- were credited to the Reserve Fund Account, and a sum of Rs. 313/6/- transferred to the credit of the Charity Fund Account. The total amount outstanding at the credit of the Reserve Fund Account at the close of the year was Rs. 37,400/- The amount of deposit at the close of the year was Rs. 1,32,785/12/4.

The net profit of the Bank during 1933-34, was Rs. 12,363/10/4, out of which Rs. 6,000/- were declared as Dividend at 12% on the Share Capital, Rs. 5,600/- were credited to the Reserve Fund Account, and a sum of Rs. 386/5/6 transferred to the credit of the Charity Fund Account. The total amount standing at the credit of the Reserve Fund Account at the close of the year was Rs. 4,300/- The amount of Deposit at the close of the year was Rs. 1,27,231/7/6.

The report for the year 1934-35 is still under preparation.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

**85. General.**—The Department was in charge of Officiating Head Master Mr. Balmukand, B.A., S. A. V. till the 27th June 1933 when he resigned, and Mr. Satya Ranjan Khan, B. Sc. acted as Offg. Head Master till the 8th August 1933, when his services were dispensed with. Mr. P. G. Trivedi B. A. then acted as Offg. Head Master till the 20th February 1934, when Pt. Mohanlal K. Trivedi B.A., LL. B., on his appointment as Assistant Head Master, took over the charge and acted as officiating Head Master till the 22nd February 1934, when, on the appointment of Mr. Inder Sen Jain, B.A., B.L., as Head Master, the charge was handed over to him. The latter continued to hold office upto the 6th August 1934; and thereafter on being transferred to the post of First Class Magistrate of the State, made over charge to Pt. Mohanlal B.A., LL. B., who acted as officiating Head Master till the 31st January 1935, when he was appointed as Head Master on six months' probation, at the expiry of which he was confirmed in his appointment.

The organisation includes the primary and secondary education. The total number of Educational Institutions in the State was 80 including those in Thikana, Arthuna, Garhi, Khandu and Kalinjera, and all of these remained under the supervision of the Head Master. Besides, there are a few Municipal Aided Schools in the city, and some private religious schools at the Capital and in some villages in the district.

86. (a) **Sadar Schools.-King George V School (English and Hindi Sections).**-4 out of 8 students of Class IX in 1932-33, 5 students out of 7 in 1933-34, and 5 out of 9 students in the Middle Examination in 1934-35 came out successful.

The State continued to grant scholarships to encourage education in masses during the triennium. 2 scholarships of Rs. 15/- each were awarded to Brijbiharilal and Lalchand, and subsequently to Pyarelal and Brijbiharilal again. Besides, these, some scholarships of Rs. 5/- and some of Rs. 3/- were awarded to deserving students, in addition to scholarships and prizes awarded to boys and girls for standing highest in rank in their respective examinations.

(2) **Maharani Kanya Pathshala.**-During the year 1932-33 the Girls' School remained in charge of Pt. Shiamlal and on being called to work in the main school Pt. Keshavlal was deputed to act for the former temporarily. Thereafter Pt. Shiamlal continued to hold the charge till the 31st December 1933, when he handed over the charge to Head Mistress, Kamala Devi; who resigned on the 12th February 1934, and the charge was made over to Sohan Devi, 1st Assistant, who officiated upto 8th April 1934. Pt. Shiamlal again resumed office on the 9th September 1934 and remained in charge till the 27th October 1934, when it was handed over to one Ganga Devi of Bharatpur, who was appointed as Head Mistress, on six months' probation, and subsequently confirmed on the 29th April 1935. The number of girls on the roll on the 30th September 1933, 1934 and 1935 were 71, 72, and 121 respectively.

(b) **Village Schools.**-The number of village schools was 15 during the year 1932-33. One village School of Kalinjera was closed during 1933-34 as the Jagir was granted to Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpat Singhji, and thus the number was reduced from 15 to 14 village schools, which remained during the year ending 31st September 1935. Pt. Keshavlal, the School Clerk, continued to inspect the Village Schools throughout the triennium.

The following table gives the details of attendance and expenditure during the triennium:-

Schools.	Years.	Average attendance.	Attendance at the close of the year.	Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1. King George V School. ...	1931-32	468	356	7,123	
	1932-33.	494	396	5,420	
	1933-34.	556	395	6,235	
	1934-35.	511	440	6,561	
2. Maharani Kanya Pathshala.	1931-32.	34	39	566	
	1932-33.	48	35	535	
	1933-34.	36	49	473	
	1934-35.	60	80	761	
3. Village Schools. ...	1931-32.	313	266	2,399	
	1932-33.	270	344	2,193	
	1933-34.	318	329	2,074	
	1934-35.	324	337	2,025	



87. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure during the triennium amounted to Rs. 9,198/- in 1932-33, Rs. 9,309/- in 1933-34 and Rs. 10,019 in 1934-35 respectively.

88. **School Sports.**—School sports were held as usual during the triennium.

89. **Rajput Boarding House.**—During the triennium, Maharaj Gulab Singhji, of Chanduji-ka-Garha, Maharaj Lalsinghji of Pipalda and Thakur Laxman Singhji of Odwara acted as Honorary secretary to the Rajput Boarding House. Necessity having been felt, the proposal to provide a suitable building for the Boarding House was engaging keen attention of the Darbar, and to meet this end, considerable additions and alterations were made in the Building situated in the Bijay Bag Garden. Its opening ceremony was performed by His Highness on the 14th July 1934, a Tea Party was given in honour of the occasion. His Highness was further pleased to grant two scholarships to be payable to deserving Rajput Boarders for encouragement in their education. The total number of Boarders during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 was 10, while that in 1934-35 was 9. Mr. Sugriva Singh continued to look after them as Superintendent, and health and progress of the students in the hostel continued to be satisfactory. The total expenditure in the up-keep of the Boarding House during the triennium was Rs. 1,084/- Rs. 1,024 and Rs. 1,021/- respectively.

90. **Mrs. Hamilton Fund.**—This Fund was started in the year 1913. Out of the collections in the said Fund stipends are granted to poor students who come from the District for higher education at the Capital. The financial condition of the Fund during the triennium stood as under:-

Year.	Amount of deposits at the beginning of the year.	Subscription and Interest during the year.	Total.	Amount spent towards scholarships.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1932-33.	2,501/-	242/-	2,743/-	178/-	2,565/-	
1933-34.	2,565/-	212/-	2,777/-	205/-	2,572/-	
1934-35.	2,572/-	225/-	2,797/-	184/-	2,613/-	

The Fund was transferred to the Commercial and Industrial Bank of Banswara on the 24th November 1933, from the Firm of Seth Sariya Champalal Bijeychand.

91. **Municipal Schools.**—The Arabic School and the Bohra School at the Capital continued to receive grant-in-aid of Rs. 240/- and Rs. 125/- per annum during the triennium from the Municipal Committee. Both the Schools made satisfactory progress.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

92. **General.**—Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M.B.B.S. remained incharge of the Department throughout the triennium, except for the periods from 26th April 1933 to 16th May 1933 and from 27th November 1933 to 24th December 1933, when he was officiated for by Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee, L.M.F., the Physician to His Highness, owing to the former having proceeded on privilege leave.

93. **State Hospital (including Female Section).**—The Staff, in the State Hospital, besides the menial staff, continued to be the same during the triennium, as in 1931-32.

On the Female side, Mrs. L. C. Sarin, was appointed as Lady Doctor on the 12th February 1934. She worked till 22nd June 1934 after which her services were dispensed with. Consequently the post of Lady Doctor was abolished and the post of Dai was also brought under reduction; and in its place a provision for the appointment of a Mid-wife on a pay of Rs. 50/- per month was sanctioned. Selection for that post having been made, the new Mid-wife is expected to join her duties in November 1935.

94. **Palace Dispensary.**—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee L. M. F., continued to be the Physician to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, and in charge of the Palace Dispensary throughout the triennium. Besides, he also worked as Health Officer and Superintendent Vaccination in the State. During his absence on duty outside the State, Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M.B.B.S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State, remained in charge of the Palace Dispensary, in addition to his own duties.

95. **Jagir Dispensary.**—A Dispensary is maintained at Garhi Jagir. Dr. B. L. Joshi remained in charge of it.

96. **Medical Relief.**—The following table gives a comparative statement of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the triennium:—

Medical Institutions.	Year.	Number of out-door Patients.	IN-PATIENTS.						Daily average of Patients.	Operations Performed. *	Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
			RESULTS									
			Number admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Under treatment.				
State Hospital Banswara.	1931-32.	48,915	295	232	15	24	14	10	304.14	2,590	11,184	*Major and minor operations— both.
	1932-33.	49,121	306	231	15	39	13	8	302.97	2,133	9,710	
	1933-34.	45,744	259	194	15	33	6	11	271.16	2,855	10,304	
	1934-35.	44,700	378	311	10	27	11	19	262.08	2,903	9,939	
Palace Dispensary.	1931-32.										3,036	
	1932-33.										2,903	
	1933-34.										3,545	
	1934-35.										2,905	
Garhi Jagir- Dispensary.	1931-32.	8,101	9	9	...	...	...	...	56.93	185	2,571	
	1932-33.	7,535	18	17	...	...	1	...	57.33	148	2,347	
	1933-34.	7,771	16	16	...	...	...	...	61.73	135	2,356	
	1934-35.	8,214	6	6	...	...	...	...	62.13	143	2,461	

Symes Amputation, removal of the Prostate Gland, Injections into the Sciatic nerve, Enucleation of the eye and Freundlenbury's operation for Varicose veins were performed for the first time. Operations of Hernia, Stone, Piles, Removal of glands, Tumours and Cataracts etc performed in the State Hospital were mainly done under following forms of Anæsthesia:—

1. Intravenous Anæsthesia.
2. Spinal Anæsthesia (Analgesia).
3. General Anæsthesia (Intralation Anæsthesia)
4. Local Anæsthesia.

Guineaworm disease is generally prevalent during rainy season. The public, instead of resorting to local treatment, are now realising the utility of the treatment in the Hospital, where its extraction is done painlessly and aseptically. The total number of guineaworms extracted were 526.

The diseases most prevalent in order of frequency were:-

Diseases of the eye, Malaria, Inflammation, Ulcerative, Digestive system, Diseases of Areolar tissue, all other diseases of the respiratory system, ear, skin, and intestines.

During the triennium the details of injections given were as under:-

Year.	Intravenous.	Subcutaneous, intra-muscular, intra-spinal or sub-conjunctival.	Total.
1931-32.	713	1,138	1,851
1932-33.	353	1,851	2,204
1933-34.	805	863	1,668
1934-35.	700	1,219	1,919

97. **Epidemic.**—No epidemic broke out in the State during the triennium. Only one case of Meningitis occurred and was treated in the Hospital, successfully.

98. **Vaccination.**—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee, the Palace Doctor and Physician to His Highness remained in charge throughout the triennium. During the triennium 8,690 children were vaccinated. Of these 8,319 were successful. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 1,700/-. Mortality from small-pox was 446 in all during the triennium.

99. **Vital Statistics.**—The table below gives the vital statistics regarding births and deaths in the State during the triennium:-

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Remarks.
			Births.	Deaths.	
1931-32.	1,994	2,302	8·85	10·23	
1932-33.	1,983	2,023	8·81	8·99	
1933-34.	1,684	2,331	7·48	10·36	
1934-35.	2,157	2,870	9·59	12·75	

100. **Baby Week Celebrations.**—Baby Week Celebrations were held as usual at the Capital during the triennium in January 1933, 1934 and March 1935, respectively, and were much enjoyed by the public with keen interest. The Political authorities were also pleased to endorse their appreciation to these Celebrations, which have roused a great spirit in the people with regard to the care of maternity and child welfare. Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the celebrations.

## CHAPTER X.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

101. **General.**—Babu Abban Khan remained in charge of the Department as State Engineer, throughout the triennium under report.

102. **Expenditure.**—The expenditure on the Public Works Department during the triennium stood as under:-

Details.	1931-32.	Triennium.			Remarks.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Original works.	74,715	61,309	50,556	70,965	
2. Repairs.	1,993	1,882	2,049	2,578	
3. Establishment.	2,765	2,397	2,433	2,436	
4. Unforeseen.	656	11	72	7,660	
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>80,123</b>	<b>65,599</b>	<b>55,110</b>	<b>83,639</b>	

103. **Original Works.**—Original works consisted of the following:-

Details.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Additions & alterations to the Palace.	13,412	12,668	10,064	
2. Saritaniwas....	797	270	197	
3. Jail-wall etc....	15	500	...	
4. Judicial Courts.	271	...	...	
5. Police Quarters and Stables.	25	2,850	...	
6. Cattle-pound Tin Sheds.	205	...	...	
7. Construction of Banswara-Jhalod road, and repairs to others.	46,385	27,071	48,405	
8. Buildings & Quarters etc at Baitalao.	...	1,061	1,071	
9. Hospital Wards and Latrine.	...	1,499	150	
10. Nohrejat.	...	3,057	...	
11. Record office.	...	398	...	
12. State House and well at Khandu.	...	1,000	...	
13. Bhungra-wall.	...	15	9	
14. Talethi Mahal.	...	...	1,716	
15. Branch School Building.	...	...	51	
16. P. W. D. Building.	...	...	395	
17. Military Line.	...	...	6,960	
18. Loharia Building	...	...	197	
19. Irrigation.	...	...	1,700	
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>61,309</b>	<b>50,556</b>	<b>70,965</b>	

Besides repairs to some buildings, tanks and roads in the State were made, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,882/-, Rs. 2,049/- and Rs. 2,578/- respectively during the triennium.

104. **Roads.**—The construction of the metalled road from Banswara to Jhalod was duly completed upto 29 miles within the State. The question of

constructing a submersible bridge over the Anas river is receiving earnest attention of the Political Authorities, on completion of which the Banswara- Jhalod road will be of still greater importance and public utility connecting Banswara with Dohad, an important Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and it is believed that the opening up of such communication with Panch Mahals will contribute to the general advancement of business and convenience of the subjects of the State, by affording easier and faster mode of transport. The total cost during the triennium was Rs. 1,21,861/-

During the triennium, Rs. 6,801 were received by the State from the Government of India in apportionment of the proceeds of the additional duty levied on petrol for development of roads from 1929-30 to 1933-34 i. e. upto 31st March 1934.

**105. Telephones.**—Since 1934-35, Banswara, the Capital, has been linked with other places in the District as under:-

1. Banswara to Loharia in North-West.
2.     "     "     Khamera via Bhungra in North.
3.     "     "     Bhopatpura in South.
4.     "     "     Garhi.

Besides, Danpur in the East and Saritaniwas in the West have already been connected with the Capital in the past by Telephone lines, and the question of extending the same to other important places in near future is under consideration of the Darbar.

A Talkie Cinema has been opened at the Capital since 1934—35.

**106. Tanks.**—Embankment of the Baitalao tank was raised and other additions and alterations connected therewith were made, during the triennium.

**107. Boundary Pillars.**—No boundary pillars were erected or repaired during the triennium.

**108. Philanthropic Works.**—The temples, Acharyaji, Ankleshwar and Siddhnath were repaired, and the building of three new temples on the Hanuman hill on the North-West side of the Baitalao tank is in progress.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### MUNICIPALITY.

**109. General.**—Mr. Bhagwati Lal Kothari, the Electrical Engineer, was appointed Honorary Secretary, Municipal Board, in July 1933, and continued to work as such during the triennium.

The Home Minister Mr. N. L. Banerjee, is the Ex-Officio President. There was no noticeable change in the personnel of the Municipal Board, which consisted of 7 elected and 6 nominated members, excepting that Seth Gefarji, the member on behalf of the Nagar community, expired on the 14th December 1934, and the vacancy has not been filled up.

The Board continued to look after the sanitation, lighting and conservancy arrangements satisfactorily. Roads within the limits of the Capital were repaired as usual.

Several sittings of the Board were held during the triennium, besides a number of meetings of the Sub-Committees held from time to time, and disposed of matters of vital interest and public utility.

**110. Sub-Committee at Danpur.**—The Sub-Committee at Danpur continued to work smoothly.

**111. Income and Expenditure.**—The main source of Income of the Municipality is the Octroi tax (chungli) collected through the Customs Department. The receipts and expenditure for the triennium are given below:—

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32.	1,454	17,394	18,848	18,122	726	† Receipts. 11,034 Loan. 44,628 For the 55,662 Power- House.
1932-33.	726	12,453	13,179	13,136	43	
1933-34.	43	55,662†	55,705	55,363†	342	† Expenditure. 12,194 Loan Refunds. 43,169 55,363
1934-35.	342	15,483	15,825	15,158	667	The decrease in receipts was mainly attributed to the fall in Customs Income.

The Committee continued to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 240/- to Arabic School and Rs. 125/- to Bohras' School per annum respectively. Besides, Rs. 1,644/- were paid yearly by the Committee as contribution towards the up-keep of Town Chawkidars.

Cases of breaches of Municipal bye-laws numbered 22 during the triennium. Of these 20 were disposed of, and 2 remained in arrears.

**112. Municipal Works.**—The Municipality spent Rs. 233/-, Rs. 439/- and Rs. 495/- in 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35, respectively on Municipal Works. No original works were undertaken during the triennium.

**113. Municipal Electric Works.**—Mr. Bhagwati Lal Kothari was in charge of these works as Electrical Engineer. To cope with the increasing demand and popularity of Light and Power in the Capital, a new third set of Engine and Generator was installed in February 1933. The income and expenditure during the triennium were as under.

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1931-32.	590	15,858	16,448	15,981	467	
1932-33.	467	34,579	35,046	34,924	122	
1933-34.	122	17,225	17,347	17,335	12	
1934-35.	12	18,280	18,292	18,176	116	

## CHAPTER XII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

114. **Mint.**—No coins are minted in the State. The Imperial currency is the only legal tender throughout the State.

115. **Treasure Trove.**—No Treasure Trove was found in the State during the triennium.

116. **Mines.**—It is a matter of common belief that various minerals exist in the State. Samples of rocks and minerals were therefore sent for analysis to the Geological Department, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and Mr. Anadinath Mukerjee, B. Sc. (Cal.) A. I. S. M. (Dhanbad) was summoned here on the 18th June 1933, in connection with prospecting. But soon after he proceeded to England as a stipendary student from the Calcutta University, and on the recommendation of the Professor of Geology, Mr. J. Paul, A.I.S.M. was temporarily appointed Geologist with effect from the 3rd March 1934, for three months, during which period much valuable information with regard to the existence of minerals in the State was brought to light. After the expiry of his temporary period, Mr. Paul's services were again requisitioned; but as he got a permanent appointment in a European Firm, the Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, recommended one of his students, named Mr. Sukhamay Purkayastha, B. Sc. (Cal.) A.I.S.M. (Dhanbad), who was appointed Geologist in the State with effect from the 28th March 1935 and continued to work till the end of September 1935, when his services were again extended for one year. The report from the Professor of Geology dealing with the assay results etc of various minerals and rocks sent to him was received in June 1935, and was found to be very interesting.

117. **Hamilton Library.**—The Head Master of King George V School remained in charge of the Library as Honorary Secretary during the triennium. The institution is open to the public and no fee whatsoever is charged from its readers. The stock of books was increased considerably during the triennium. The total receipts were Rs. 1,224/- including Rs. 3/- being the balance at the preceding year 1931-32. Of these Rs. 1,180/- were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 44/- at the close of the triennium.

118. **Prithvi Vijay Printing Press.**—There is only one Printing Press in the State, and is conducted under the supervision of the Civil Judge. The Press turned out an aggregate value of Rs. 10,997/-, and the net income was Rs. 4,719/- during the triennium.

119. **Snake bites, Cattle-disease etc.**—114 persons were reported to have been bitten by snakes during the triennium. Of these, 9 were cured by incision and application of permanganate of potash, and 9 by native treatment; while 96 died. During 1932-33 and 1933-34, cattle 1,473 in number were attacked from cattle disease locally known as "Mata-ki-Bimari" and "Galgotu" in certain parts of the State. Of these 1,022 recovered, and 451 died including 86 bullocks. Fodder and water were sufficient during the triennium.

**Walter-Krit Sabha.**—The following statement shows the working of the Sabha during the triennium:-

Year.	Class of persons.	Cases relating to.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1932-33.	Rajputs...	{Marriages. ...	16	37	53	45	8
		{Deaths. ...	...	41	41	41	...
	Charans...	{Marriages. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Deaths. ...	...	...	...	...	...
1933-34.	Rajputs...	{Marriages. ...	8	56	64	47	17
		{Deaths. ...	...	36	36	36	...
	Charans...	{Marriages. ...	...	3	3	3	...
		{Deaths. ...	...	1	1	1	...
1934-35.	Rajputs...	{Marriages. ...	17	46	63	45	18
		{Deaths. ...	...	42	42	42	...
	Charans...	{Marriages. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Deaths. ...	...	1	1	1	...

120. **Court-of-Wards.**—Pandit Kamla Shankar Jha continued to work as Incharge Superintendent Court-of-Wards, under the direct control of the Mahkma Khas, throughout the triennium. The Court-of-Wards started with 18 Thikanas under its supervision. During the triennium, three Thikanas, Bhau-ka-Garha, Malpur and Khera Rohaniya were released, while four Thikanas, Chhota-Kotra, Umbada, Mohansingh-ka-Garha and Tramathia Rathor were brought under management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the death of the Jagirdars concerned, thus bringing the total to 19 Thikanas at the close of the triennium. Appendix IV shows the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the triennium.

121. **Garhi Thikana.**—The Thikana is under the management of the Court-of-Wards. The minor Rao Himmat Singh continued to make good progress in his study at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was married to the daughter of Rao Raja Dukhatar Singh of Thikana Uniara, in Jaipur State, on the 7th June 1935.

122. **Pensions, Allowances, & Contributions etc.**—Rs. 4,447/- were spent towards Pensions and Allowances. Various other contributions and donations, were made by the State during the triennium, in addition to the following which deserve special mention:—

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, 1934.  | Rs.<br>1,000/- |
| 2. His Excellency the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, 1935. | 1,000/-        |
| 3. Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.                             | 5,000/-        |

#### Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, 1934.

On receipt of His Excellency the Viceroy's Appeal for starting a Fund for the relief of distress caused by the Earthquake in Behar, a Fund was started locally, and His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur contributed a sum of Rs.1,000/- and the total collections including this sum amounted to Rs. 2,953/-

#### Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, 1935.

On receipt of His Excellency the Viceroy's Appeal for funds for relief of the vast distress caused by the Earthquake in Quetta, similar action, as that



adopted for the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, was taken. The total collections including His Highness' contribution of Rs. 1,000/- amounted to Rs. 1,724/-

**123. Ginning Factory and Flour Mills.**—There is one Ginning Factory and 2 Flour mills at the Capital.

The Ginning Factory worked during the triennium as under:—

Year.	Period of working.	Average number of labourers.	Number of bales.
1932-33.	From 1st January to 24th March 1933.	50	148
1933-34.	„ 12th „ „ 19th „ 1934.	50	119
1934-35.	„ 6th „ „ 26th „ 1935.	50	134

**124. Orphanage and Pashushala.**—There is one Hindu Orphanage at the Capital. The number of inmates at the beginning of the triennium was 10, Of these, 5 were permitted to go on attaining their majority; while 6 were new arrivals. Thus the number of inmates was 11 at the close of the triennium. The institution is under the supervision of the State Accountant, who is Vice-President of the Committee, consisting of seven members.

There is one Pashushala at the Capital. It continued to make good progress, throughout the triennium.

A permanent donation of Rs. 1,200/- per annum and Rs. 600/- per annum is made by the State, towards the maintenance and upkeep of the Anath Ashram and Pashushala, both of which institutions render very salutary and laudable service in the State.

**125. Economic condition of the people.**—No epidemic disease broke out during the triennium. People enjoyed peace and tranquility. The economic condition of the people was on the whole good.

### CONCLUSION.

In bringing this review of the Triennial Administration to a close, it gives me great pleasure to express my deep sense of gratitude to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, for his keen interest in, and able supervision over, the administration of the State during the period under review, and warmly thank the Home Minister, in particular, and the other Heads of the Departments whose co-operation has tended to the smooth and efficient administration of the State during the triennium under review and the compilation of this report.

JITENDRA S. MEHTA.

*Diwan, Banswara State.*

## APPENDICES.

Appendix I (A)—Statement of Rainfall in the Banswara State for the year 1932-33.

Stations.	October 1932										Remarks.				
	October 1932	November	December	January 1933	February	March	April	May	June	July		August	September	Total	Total of past year.
Banswara.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	31	39
Bhungra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	24	75
Khamera.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	31	43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	74	5
Danpur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	35	43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	14	3
Garhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	33	41
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	68	96
Sallopat.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	23	32
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	32	65
Shergarh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	40	38
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	2	79
Kalinjra.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	29	41
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	62	26
Kkandu.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	27	33
Arthuna.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	56	54
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	28	33
Mollan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25	73
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	28	35
Bhopatpura.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	27	51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	32	40
Jagpura.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	68	13
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	38
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	86	2

Closed.





**Appendix II List of Laws, Rules and Regulations in force in the Banswara state during the triennium. 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.**

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the triennium.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code. ... ..	Adopted from British		
2	Criminal Procedure Code. ... ..	Indian Acts		
3	Civil Procedure Code. ... ..			
4	Limitation Act. ... ..			
5	Court Fees Act. ... ..			
6	Registration Act. ... ..			
7	Stamp Act. ... ..			
8	Police Act of 1861.			
9	Contract Act (Act IX of 1872). ... ..			
10	Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882) ... ..			
11	Specific Relief Act (Act I of 1877) ... ..			
12	Whipping Act (No. IV of 1909) ... ..			
13	Public Gambling Act (No. III of 1867) ... ..			
14	Small Cause Court Act (No. IX of 1897) ... ..			
15	Indian Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898) ... ..			
16	Land Acquisition Act (No. I of 1894) ... ..			
17	Easement Act (No. V of 1882) ... ..			
18	Evidence Act. ... ..			
19	Extradition Act (No. XV of 1903) ... ..			
20	Wylie Extradition Rules ... ..			
21	Walter-krit Rules. ... ..			
22	Usurious Loans Act (1st May 1924) ... ..		Specially enacted for the use of the State	
23	The Law of Pre-emption (1st May 1924) ... ..			
24	An Act for the prevention of cow-killing... (By this Act sub-sections A and B were added to Section 429 I. P. C.) ... ..			
25	The Law, Rules and Regulations relating to opium and intoxicating drugs. ... ..			
26	Certain Sections of Companies Act (No. VII of 1913) pertaining to Memorandum of Association and Registration of Co-operation Credit Bank. ... ..			
27	The Banswara Companies Ordinance (1st May 1924) ... ..			
28	Council Rules. ... ..			
29	Customs Rules. ... ..			
30, 31	Excise Rules (Bhang, Ganja and Abkari). ... ..			
32	Rules for the conduct of work at the Distillery ... ..			
33	Rules of business at liquor shops. ... ..			
34	Rules for Excise Inspectors. ... ..			
35	Municipal Rules. ... ..			
36	Forest Rules. ... ..			
37	Shikar Rules. ... ..			
38	Rules for Stocking grass as a precautionary measure against famine. ... ..			
39	Cattle-Pound Rules. ... ..			
40	Simplified Rules for the control and reclamation of Criminal Tribes. ... ..			
41	Qawaid Mal. ... ..			
42	" Kanungoan. ... ..			
43	" Patwarian. ... ..			
44	" Numbardaran. ... ..			
45	Boundary Settlement Rules. ... ..			
46	Taccavi Rules. ... ..			
47	Simple Rules for sinking wells for irrigation purposes. ... ..			
48	Begar Rules. ... ..			
49	Robkar (Ordinance) 1st, March 1933 prohibiting manufacture or importation of stylograph (pistol-pencils) fountain pen pistols and walking stick - guns etc. ... ..		1st, March 1933	Introduced in 1932-33
50	Robkar (Ordinance) 20th, March 1933 regarding control on the import, export etc of arms including revolvers and automatic pistols. ... ..		20th, March 1933.	Introduced in 1932-33
51	Law of Conversion. ... ..		15th, July 1933	Introduced in 1933-34 &
52	Mohwa Rules. ... ..		17th, July 1935	extended one year more
53	Legal Practitioners' Act. ... ..		2nd, August 1935	Introduced in 1933-34 & Introduced 1934-35

Appendix III. A.—Statement showing Receipts of the Banskara State during the triennium 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	RECEIPTS.								REMARKS.
	1931-32. (St. 1938)		1932-33. (St. 1939)		1933-34. (St. 1940)		1934-35. (St. 1941)		
	Collections. Rs.	Budget estimate. Rs.	Collections. Rs.	Budget estimate. Rs.	Collections. Rs.	Budget estimate. Rs.	Collections. Rs.	Budget estimate. Rs.	
Opening Balance	85,049	1,10,992	1,10,992	1,49,290	1,49,290	1,90,540	1,90,540	1,90,540	
Ordinary.									
Land Revenue, Cesses & Tributes etc.	2,62,020	2,77,723	2,31,823	2,71,124	2,30,293	2,73,860	2,39,120	2,73,860	
Forests	16,974	19,850	16,762	18,550	17,206	19,350	19,403	19,350	
Customs	99,371	1,09,252	90,564	1,09,251	82,194	98,625	1,04,218	98,625	
Excise	83,375	85,500	74,918	85,401	86,405	94,700	1,07,853	94,700	
Judicial and Jail	5,128	6,300	4,750	5,830	7,540	9,530	10,101	9,530	
Stamps	14,873	15,100	11,671	12,900	15,803	15,800	18,651	15,800	
Registration	377	375	438	450	296	400	385	400	
Interests.	7,734	10,033	7,527	10,432	8,990	12,070	12,571	12,070	
Miscellaneous	10,375	10,024	13,085	10,024	12,212	9,861	9,593	9,861	
Total Ordinary...	5,00,227	5,34,157	4,51,538	5,23,962	4,60,938	5,34,196	5,21,895	5,34,196	
Extra ordinary.									
Land Revenue	11,137	30,101	42,853	30,625	22,438	30,500	46,153	30,500	
Total Extra ordinary...	11,137	30,101	42,853	30,625	22,438	30,500	46,153	30,500	
Total Ordinary & Extraordinary...	5,11,364	5,64,258	4,94,391	5,54,587	4,83,376	5,64,696	5,68,048	5,64,696	
Budget Part I (B) Loan Refunds...	3,07,317	1,36,494	81,206	1,17,038	1,13,060	1,12,000	1,55,993	1,12,000	
Total of Budget Part I (B) Loan Refunds...	3,07,317	1,36,494	81,206	1,17,038	1,13,060	1,12,000	1,55,993	1,12,000	
Budget Part II Deposits...	79,512	61,887	2,61,105	1,23,908	1,83,540	1,33,604	2,15,973	1,33,604	
Total of Budget Part II Deposits...	79,512	61,887	2,61,105	1,23,908	1,83,540	1,33,604	2,15,973	1,33,604	
Grand Total...	8,98,193	7,62,639	8,26,702	7,95,533	7,86,976	8,10,300	9,40,014	8,10,300	
Grand Total including Opening Balance...	9,83,242	8,73,631	9,37,694	9,44,823	9,36,266	10,00,840	11,30,554	10,00,840	

## Appendix III. (B)—Statement showing Disbursements of the Banawara State During the triennium 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Remarks.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Disbursements.							
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.				
	(St. 1938)	(St. 2989)	(St. 1990)	(St. 1991)				
	Actuals.	Budget estimate.	Actuals.	Budget estimate.	Actuals.	Budget estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>ORDINARY.</b>								
Hia Highness' privy purse...	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maharaj Rajkumar Sahib etc.	11,220	11,220	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
Maharaj Sahib.	1,220	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Zauna Dool.	67,960	66,600	67,860	67,860	67,757	67,860	67,860	67,757
Paswanji and Rao Rajas.	5,565	5,640	4,600	3,480	3,480	3,480	3,480	3,450
Palace Establishment.	14,233	13,052	12,318	14,472	14,071	14,472	14,472	13,738
Government Tributo.	17,616	17,632	17,631	17,632	17,631	17,632	17,632	17,602
Mahkma Khias.	18,696	18,457	13,388	17,932	10,255	18,132	12,662	12,662
Record Office.	910	941	936	941	937	951	942	942
Vakalat expenses.	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accounts Office.	4,916	4,688	4,676	4,664	4,633	4,748	4,741	4,741
Boundary Settlement Office...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Department.	19,792	20,629	18,426	18,847	16,687	19,515	17,214	17,214
Forests "	7,264	7,000	6,719	7,000	6,612	7,039	6,693	6,693
Customs "	13,085	11,664	10,846	11,845	11,278	11,831	11,930	11,930
Excise "	1,698	1,506	1,462	807	894	807	783	783
Judicial & Jail.	11,191	11,354	11,245	19,168	10,609	12,168	11,142	11,142
Registration....	212	212	239	225	150	200	184	184
Police Department.	25,247	24,236	21,724	21,484	18,633	21,688	18,733	18,733
Palace Guard, Body Guard and State Band.	11,951	12,431	11,043	...	...	...	...	...
Prithvi Rifles including Band.	...	...	...	15,224	14,237	21,348	16,305	16,305
Medical Department....	14,818	14,628	13,180	14,663	14,269	13,115	12,939	12,939
Education "	11,260	10,930	9,198	10,990	9,294	11,171	10,000	10,000
Public Works "	4,757	4,623	4,278	4,373	4,483	5,083	6,013	6,013
Palace Stable and Garage.	36,520	35,596	33,869	34,646	36,233	35,356	36,952	36,952
Guests and Deputation.	10,290	11,979	24,898	11,979	14,433	12,031	20,727	20,727
Tours....	3,503	4,000	1,206	3,000	1,563	3,000	1,609	1,609
Festival and Charity.	9,298	10,000	9,172	10,500	9,894	10,500	9,760	9,760
Miscellaneous Departments.	13,821	13,190	12,159	13,305	12,481	14,811	14,156	14,156
Other Miscellaneous.	18,802	19,369	17,810	18,801	17,873	18,689	17,571	17,571
Total Ordinary...	4,16,547	4,12,737	4,00,723	4,06,258	3,86,786	4,14,047	4,01,009	4,01,009
<b>EXTRA-ORDINARY.</b>								
P. W. Department.	2,983	16,253	14,975	22,436	23,606	22,497	22,575	22,575
Garage and Stable.	...	2,437	2,473	3,605	3,241	3,725	3,596	3,596
Education of Princes.	1,73,852	24,745	37,228	26,849	35,034	46,438	74,476	74,476
Miscellaneous Departments....	3,216	1,609	1,204	4,154	3,243	5,121	11,081	11,081
Other Miscellaneous.	1,82,164	45,044	55,880	57,044	65,124	84,681	1,18,530	1,18,530
Total Extra-ordinary...	3,98,711	4,57,781	4,56,603	4,63,302	4,51,910	4,98,728	19,539	19,539
Total Ordinary and Extra-ordinary...	1,91,031	1,35,500	33,900	1,36,300	1,27,103	1,48,300	2,65,154	2,65,154
Budget Part I. (B) Loans and Advances.	1,91,031	1,35,500	33,900	1,36,300	1,27,103	1,48,300	2,65,154	2,65,154
Total of Part I. (B) Loans and Advances...	1,91,031	1,35,500	33,900	1,36,300	1,27,103	1,48,300	2,65,154	2,65,154
Budget Part II. Refunds from Deposits.	82,505	1,17,462	2,42,901	1,87,687	1,66,713	2,14,210	2,19,409	2,19,409
Total of Budget Part II. Refunds from Deposits...	82,505	1,17,462	2,42,901	1,87,687	1,66,713	2,14,210	2,19,409	2,19,409
Grand Total...	8,72,250	7,10,743	7,88,401	7,87,289	7,45,726	6,61,238	10,01,102	10,01,102
Closing balance...	1,10,992	1,62,888	1,49,290	1,57,534	1,90,510	1,39,602	1,26,453	1,26,453
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE...	9,83,242	8,73,631	9,37,691	9,44,823	9,36,266	10,00,810	11,30,551	11,30,551



Appendix. IV B — Statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year 1933-34.

Serial No.	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1932-33.	Revenue for 1933-34.	Total.	Expenditure for 1933-34.	Closing Balance for 1933-34.	Repayment of debts during 1933-34.	Debts outstanding at the close of the year. 1933-34.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Garhi. ... ..	11,371	1,61,913	1,73,284	1,58,685	14,599	...	...	
2	Gopinath-ka-Garha. ... ..	49	4,655	4,704	4,600	104	382	1,481	
3	Sagrod. ... ..	420	4,142	4,561	3,984	577	400.	2,625	
4	Surpur. ... ..	1,856	3,874	5,730	4,431	1,299	204	4,221	
5	Khara Rohaniya. ... ..	1,017	1,312	2,329	1,177	1,152	...	...	
6	Kushalpur. ... ..	87	1,387	1,474	1,468	6	71	2,862	
7	Chhajan. ... ..	5,225	8,421	13,646	6,087	7,559	...	...	
8	Narwali. ... ..	40	1,203	1,243	1,190	53	363	3,705	
9	Vassi Chandan Singh. ... ..	134	2,266	2,400	2,243	157	...	7,237	
10	Delwada. ... ..	8	1,322	1,330	1,266	64	228	1,794½	‡The present Jagirdar Balwant Singh died during the year.
11	Umbara. ... ..	...	600	600	566	34	...	4,399	§The present Jagirdar Iahwar Singh died during the year.
12	Baroda. ... ..	26	694	720	710	10	...	1,021*	*The present Jagirdar Iahwar Singh died during the year.
13	Udaji-ka-Garha. ... ..	131	1,314	1,445	1,445	...	...	1,426	
14	Kunda. ... ..	50	581	631	628	3	...	498	
15	Samariya. ... ..	5	802	807	806	1	...	1,720	
16	Odwadiya. ... ..	6	895	901	898	3	100	2,156	
17	Chhota Kotla. ... ..	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	
18	Mordi. ... ..	55	1,056	1,111	1,045	66	850	2,550	

Appendix. IV (A)—Statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-wards during the year 1932-33.

Serial Number	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1932-33	Revenue for 1932-33	Total	Expenditure for 1932-33	Closing balance for 1932-33	Repayment of debts for 1932-33	Debts outstanding at the close of the year 1932-33	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Garhi.	11,104	1,68,806	1,79,910	1,68,539	11,371	...	...	
2	Gopinath-ka-Garha.	47	4,851	4,898	4,849	49	85	1,864	
3	Sagrod.	414	3,680	4,094	3,674	420	1,000	3,025	
4	Surpur.	2,036	4,066	6,102	4,246	1,856	200	4,425	
5	Kheda Rohaniya...	673	1,229	1,902	886	1,016	300	35	
6	Kushalpur.	8	1,125	1,133	1,046	87	...	2,710	
7	Chhajan.	2,536	10,351	12,887	7,662	5,225	...	...	
8	Narvali.	9	1,410	1,419	1,379	40	...	4,068	
9	Vassi Chandansingh.	155	1,982	2,137	2,003	134	...	7,287	
10	Delvada.	73	1,059	1,132	1,124	8	135	1,894	
11	Baroda.	13	555	568	542	26	40	941	
12	Malpur.	7	166	173	173	...	...	...	
13	Udaji-ka-Garha...	19	1,061	1,080	949	131	...	1,426	
14	Kunda.	133	390	523	473	50	50	498	
15	Samaria.	70	287	357	352	5	...	1,820	
16	Bhau-ka-Garha.	4	4	8	8	...	...	...	...# Released on the 10th
17	Odwadia.	...	10,20	1,020	1,014	6	200	2,296	December 1932
18	Mordi.	78	754	832	777	55	550	3,400	Brought under the management of the
19	Umbara.	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	Court-of-Wards on the
20	Chhoti-Kotda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5th March 1933
									§ Do on the 25th July 1933

Appendix. IV (C)—Statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-wards during the year.  
1934-35.

Serial Number.	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1933-34	Revenue for 1934-35	Total.	Expenditure for 1934-35	Closing Balance for 1934-35	Repayment of debts during 1934-35	Debts outstanding at the close of the year 1934-35	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Garhi. ...	14,599	2,54,157	2,68,756	2,41,955	26,801	...	...	
2	Gopinath-ka-Garha. ...	104	4,425	4,529	3,634	895	3	1,478	
3	Sagrod. ...	577	4,735	5,312	3,738	1,574	1,091	1,534	
4	Surpur. ...	1,299	4,909	6,208	4,387	1,821	264	3,957	
5	Khara Rohaniya. ...	1,152	80	1,233	1,233	...	...	...	
6	Khushalpur. ...	6	3,232	3,233	3,225	13	...	...	
7	Chhajan. ...	7,559	10,174	17,733	5,264	12,469	...	3,662	
8	Narwali. ...	53	1,558	1,611	1,568	43	...	...	
9	Vassi-Chandan Singh. ...	157	1,987	2,094	2,001	93	85	3,705	
10	Delwada. ...	64	1,252	1,316	1,286	30	219	7,152	
11	Umbara. ...	34	934	968	956	12	127	1,657	
12	Baroda. ...	10	489	499	476	23	50	4,272	
13	Udaji-ka-Garha. ...	...	948	948	937	11	142	971	
14	Kunda. ...	3	468	471	471	...	85	1,284	
15	Samariya. ...	1	810	811	769	42	200	413	
16	Odvariya. ...	3	1,310	1,313	1,302	11	125	1,520	
17	Mordi. ...	66	1,260	1,326	1,294	32	1,100	2,031	
18	Chhota-Kotda. ...	...	201	201	201	...	...	2,224	
19	Tramatia Rathor. ...	...	1,035	1,035	1,025	10	...	...	
20	Mohan singh-ka-Garha. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brought under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year.

